MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

23 OCTOBER 1981

Egypt

Mubarak Interviews -- In an interview with French television reported by MENA, President Husni Mubarak said it is too early for him to seek rapprochement with other Arab countries. However, he said he is prepared to respond to initiatives from Arab countries but they must accept Egypt's unwillingness to withdraw from the Camp David peace process. Mubarak added that the Arab states will see that Egyptian relations with Israel can help in establishing peace. MENA also transmitted the text of an interview with AL-AHRAM's chief editor in which Mubarak stated that several months will be required to establish security in Egypt and that once the situation returns to normal the emergency law will be suspended. The president reaffirmed Egypt's committment to the Camp David peace process and went on to say that after security and stability, the government's next priority is to provide the people with housing and food.

'Ali on Autonomy Talks -- Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali was reported by Cairo radio as having told a press conference in connection with the latest autonomy talks in Tel Aviv that in view of U.S.-Israeli relations, the United States is able to explain to Israel how failure to achieve stability in the region will imperil not only the Middle East states but the rest of the world as well. 'Ali described Egyptian intentions as aiming to achieve Palestinian autonomy for a transitional period, after which the Palestinians will determine their own future. He also stressed the importance of starting a dialogue between the United States and the PLO.

VOL on Purges -- Voice of Lebanon radio said large-scale purges are in progress within various Egyptian Army commands and they will soon carry over to civilian government departments. The radio also claimed that Egyptian officers with links to the intelligence service of an "eastern socialist state" have been arrested. Monitored Egyptian media have not been observed to carry any such reports.

PLO

In an interview with the Madrid daily EL PAIS published on 18 October, Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf admitted that PLO Excecutive Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's recent statements in Tokyo about Saudi Crown Prince Fahd's peace plan have "caused deep unease in the Palestinian ranks." However, he asserted that 'Arafat did not give the plan overall approval but merely commended it as a basis for peacemaking. According to Khalaf, Syria and three Palestinian organizations have misunderstood 'Arafat's statements as indicating a willingness to coexist with and implicityly recognize Israel. Khalaf said the PLO will seek "nobody's opinion" when defining its attitude toward Prince Fahd's Plan, adding that the PLO will not reject the plan just because some Palestinian organizations have criticized it.

Iran

Comment on Velayati Rejection -- PARS reported that President 'Ali Khamene'i attributed rejection by the Majlis of 'Ali Akbar Velayati's candidacy as prime minister to the fact that the presidential nominee was not well known among the Majlis deputies. Noting that he has five other potential nominees, one of whom he will introduce to the next Majlis session, Khamene'i praised the decision as proving that the Majlis is "the mother of all decisionmaking." In a similar vein, Tehran radio cited Khamene'i as saying the Majlis had made a courageous decision and underscoring the importance of an independent Majlis.

According to AFP, Khamene'i told KEYHAN that he is still convinced that Velayati is a competent and valuable person. AFP also reported that Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani revealed that he had voted for Velayati and described the Majlis vote as "interesting," adding that it proves the independence of the Majlist from the Islamic Republican Party, which is headed by President Khamene'i.

Security Situation -- Tehran radio carried a Revolution Guards Corps statement announcing the arrest of 48 Mojahedin-e Khalq and other dissidents in Mashhad, Rasht and four other cities. The radio also reported that Borazjan revolution guards arrested 25 Mojahedin after the discovery of one of their biggest networks in Bushehr Province. Other radio reports spoke of further operations by security forces against Kurdish rebels south of Urumiyeh.

Pakistan

Karachi radio reported that two Afghan fighter aircraft violated Pakistani airspace over Waziristan Agency for about 15 minutes before returning to Afghanistan.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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AL-MUSTAQBAL INTERVIEWS PLO'S FARUQ QADDUMI

JN181520 Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic 17 Oct 81 pp 14-16

[AL-MUSTAQBAL correspondent As'ad Haydar interview with Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department -- date, place not given]

[Text] [Question] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], the Egyptian people have had their say about As-Sadat. The question now is what will happen after As-Sadat? What will Husni Mubarak's role be in the next phase?

[Answer] Anwar as-Sadat was finished before the Egyptian soldiers carried out the death sentence against him. In our opinion, there will be no other As-Sadat in Egypt. The Egyptian people and the army have had their say. They will reject another As-Sadat. The Americans have not come to Egypt out of love for As-Sadat. They knew more about As-Sadat's position than any other side or force. They have come to Cairo with force and intensity to explore the situation. As-Sadat was a basic pillar for U.S. imperialism. His departure means the collapse of Camp David, which was created by the Americans.

Even before his assassination As-Sadat's downfall was clear. As-Sadat left no friends inside Egypt. He changed the political and military leaders so many times that it became known both inside and outside Egypt that As-Sadat could not be trusted. The Nasirite Lt Gen Muhammad Sadiq, who supported all As-Sadat's internal steps, was stabbed by As-Sadat. Al-Jamasi, who was one of the prominent commanders of the October war, was transferred from his military post to another by As-Sadt. Ahmad Badawi [former Egyptian defense minister] was liquidated by As-Sadat in that well-known helicopter incident. As-Sadat followed the same policy in the civilian field. He dismissed Mamduh Salim [former Egyptian prime minister], struck at the parties after he had used them, antagonized the Egyptian masses, disavowed the principles of the 23 July Revolution and Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir's struggle, opened an Israeli Embassy while Egyptian territory was still under occupation and provoked sectarian sedition inside Egypt.

His Arab policy was equally hostile. He antagonized all Arab revolutionary forces, signed the Camp David accords, attacked Arab leaders in his speeches and slighted leaders who had helped him financially.

On the international level, As-Sadat disavowed Egyptian-USSR friendship despite the fact that the USSR came to Egypt's assistance when the United States refused to give arms to Egypt even for self-defense and to finance the Aswan High Dam project. And, without any convincing reason or justification, As-Sadat destroyed the bridges of friendship and cooperation with the USSR.

It is obvious from his record that As-Sadat had no friend left to defend him on the domestic, Arab and international levels, (especially among the socialist forces), and even on the level of authority in Egypt. He burned his bridges with his Arab brothers as well as with his natural friends and allies in order to fall in the lap of U.S. imperialism and Zionism, strike an alliance with Israel and cooperate with the United States in striking at the progressive Arab regimes.

Let us now go back to the original question: Will there be another man in Egypt to continue As-Sadat's policy?

Husni Mubarak is not the man of the hour. I believe the kiss Begin gave to Husni Mubarak might turn out to be the kiss of death, if Mubarak does not realize that Begin is the real enemy of the Egyptian people and quickly change the As-Sadat line and, consequently, avoid his mistake.

[Question] Does As-Sadat's fall mean the end of a phase? And, what are the features of the next phase?

[Answer] The main issue now is to eliminate the As-Sadat line. This is possible now, for we must not forget that the president in any Third World country represents his country's political line. No leader has compromised his country's national rights as much as As-Sadat has.

Therefore, the next phase will witness initiatives on the political field. All forces and sides must understand that changing the balance of power in our favor is the basis of any just solution.

The next phase will also witness the return of Arab solidarity. There are indications that the Fes summit will witness the return of Arab solidarity and the beginning of clear and earnest joint Arab action. Undoubtedly, this phase will also witness the transfer of the initiative into the hands of the revolutionary forces in the region.

[Question] Can Husni Mubarak, under the current Egyptian and international circumstances, say no to Israel and the United States? What can he do?

[Answer] Husni Mubarak can stop the negotiations with Israel over the autonomy theatrical immediately. He can say to the Israelis: I am not the party concerned. The Palestinians are the party concerned. He must also work for Israel's withdrawal from Sinai and get prepared for a coming battle with Israel. Israel pursued the policy of blackmail with As-Sadat on the following bases:

1. It knew that As-Sadat needed Sinai to have something to present to his people.

2. As-Sadat could not return to his people without something to offer the Palestinians.

3. Israel concentrated on its fear of Egypt's return to the Arab fold and possible renunciation of its partial peace with Israel.

Israel will try to pursue this policy of blackmail with Husni Mubarak. Therefore, he must be careful if he is to succeed in confronting this policy.

[Question] We have heard different stories from different sources about the 6 October operation. How do you view this operation? Can any change be brought about by the "repudiation and renunciation" group, since it was the one that carried out the operation?

[Answer] The 6 October movement was a purely Egyptian national movement without any foreign ties. It took place as a result of political, social and economic interactions inside Egypt. The Egyptian Army has been, and still is, like embers of fire under ashes. Therefore, I doubt that the 6 October operation was carried out by the "repudiation and renunciation" group. The Egyptian regime and many of the Western media are trying to make the world public believe that the operation was an isolated incident. This is not correct.

The Egyptian Army and people have not forgotten that they offered hundreds of thousands of martyrs for the sake of Palestine. All of a sudden all their sacrifices were lost and rendered meaningless because land and dignity have not been regained. 'Abd an-Nasir embodied all the Egyptian sentiments which existed prior to his obtaining office. He transformed these sentiments into principles and practices and gave it a national size and a necessary dimension. As-Sadat has done the opposite: He attempted to ebb the national tide in Egypt and sever Egypt's relations with Palestine. However, the Egyptian Army which fought in Palestine in 1948 and which was built by 'Abd an-Nasir in 1952 and was reformed and rebuilt by him after 1967 is the army which crossed the Suez Canal in the 1973 October war.

This army knows, through experience and circumstances, that invasions of Egypt have always come from the north and that a liberated Palestine is the basic factor in preserving Egypt's security. In what position does Egypt find itself, after having taken responsibility for Arab security since 'Abd an-Nasir's era? Bypassing the pan-Arab, militant and political sides, we may say that from the viewpoint of military science, the liberation of Palestine is a basic step for Egypt's security. Egypt's army is aware that 'Abd an-Nasir's words "what is taken by force cannot be regained except by force" are the basis and are implanted in the conscience of the Egyptian people and army.

[Question] Where does a solution lie and what are the terms for such a solution?

[Answer] A solution cannot come unless the current balance of power changes in our favor. Egypt will inevitably return to Arab fold no matter what the character of the man in this transitional period. Egypt's return to Arab fold will be slow but certain. This will bring the Soviet Union closer and will make it more willing to play a more effective role because of its alliance with Arab progressive forces headed by the PLO.

As for the western European states, they will now start activating their political moves based on the Venice declaration. Perhaps they will even develop the Venice principles.

'Abd an-Nasir's death was the beginning of a recession among the Arab progressive forces. As-Sadat's death will be the beginning of a revival of these forces, regardless of what the United States and Israel do in the region. Egypt is the focal point of Arab political and military power. It is even the focal point of Arab economic power from the strategic point of view. The region has been the hotbed of regional strifes for years. The fall of As-Sadat is a revival of the progressive forces and a recession for the forces aimed at dragging the region to the political settlements of capitulation. The PLO or the Palestinian revolution will be the greatest beneficiary of the coming phase due to the failure of all plots and its emergence as a powerful factor following the 15-day war when it was able to stop the Israeli aggression against Lebanon. Moreover, numerous Arab regimes which colluded with As-Sadat will be exposed to powerful shocks.

[Question] The statements by former U.S. Presidents Carter and Ford on the airplane back to Washington has attracted attention. Do you expect a new U.S. policy in the region as a result of the lesson learned by the United States from As-Sadat's death?

[Answer] Experience has taught us that the United States is the implementor of the policy of underhanded dealings. We have not forgotten what it did during the Geneva period [presumably the Geneva conference on the Middle East] and its evasions until it managed to tighten the noose around As-Sadat and Egypt and eventually dealt a blow to the Geneva conference.

U.S. policy in the coming period seems to be flexible but we should not be deceived. It will try again to circumvent the emergency situation in the region -- now that As-Sadat is absent -- in order to polarize Arab friendship and thus tighten the noose around the region.

We must always be alert. Indeed, it is easy to make statements, but what is important is applying these statements. The Arabs should not feel reassured that the stage of siege [marhalat al-inhisar] is over since U.S. imperialism is capable of reviving it and dragging the region into an even more dangerous and difficult stage of sieze if we are not alert.

Now that As-Sadat is gone, the United States will attempt, along with Israel, to reconsider the future of its policy and ways of bolstering such policy, which is based on:

1. Fragmenting the Arab ranks

2. Creating a U.S.-Egyptian-Israeli pact that is supported by some Arab states.

[Question] The process of siege witnessed by the Arab forces during As-Sadat's era also caused the Soviet Union to suffer. How will As-Sadat's absence affect the Soviet Union and its role in the world and the Middle East region?

[Answer] The new situation in Egypt, including the breaking of the U.S. backbone in Egypt, will reduce the Soviets' burden in Afghanistan, Poland and Latin America. During the past few years, the main weak spot of the socialist camp, particularly the Soviet Union, was the Middle East. This was caused by As-Sadat and his policy, which led him to sever all bridges with the Soviet Union and to be embraced by U.S. imperialism.

The Middle East is a strategic region for the Soviet Union in addition to being the world's richest oil region. When the Soviets were expelled from Egypt -- the geographical link to Asia and Africa -- the state of siege began. Now the stage of attack has begun but this will neither be immediate nor all-pervading. Rather, it will be slow and will develop with the growth of the national forces in Egypt. The Soviet Union now feels it is capable of regaining its position in Egypt and the region with the help of progressive Egyptian and Arab forces. Thus it is these forces which are responsible for initiating a counterattack.

[Question] During the next few days Yasir 'Arafat will visit Moscow. What results do you expect from this visit, which is the first in years and is taking place under new and significant circumstances?

[Answer] The visit by Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], commander of the Palestinian revolution, to Moscow -- which will take place on 18 October 1981 following his Asian tour to Beijing, Korea, Vietnam and Japan -- will be an important visit on all levels. During this visit Abu 'Ammar will meet with Soviet leader Brezhnev. We expect the first fruit of this visit to be raising the level of the PLO office in Moscow and granting this office diplomatic status. If implemented, this step will have prominent political significance at this stage.

[Question] Before As-Sadat was killed, the smell of an Egyptian-Libyan war was in the air. Do you believe that the Egyptian escalations will continue so that there is a Libyan-Egyptian confrontation?

[Answer] Undoubtedly. Begin, As-Sadat and Reagan seriously considered a strike against Libya. They wanted to strike at Libya by using Sudan as a pretext for this aggression. Now after As-Sadat's death, calculations have changed. I do not think that Husni Mubarak will carry out this plan against Libya. This is indicated by the fact that despite all attempts, he has not yet been forced to take any sharp position toward Libya.

[Question] You said that the absence of As-Sadat means the fall of Camp David. How does this situation reflect on the Lebanese situation?

[Answer] Lebanon is part of this region. All events will reflect on Lebanon whether positively or negatively. Lebanon will witness a more relaxed situation. To be more exact, the state of tension will remain frozen. Israel will attempt to carry out operations aimed at paralyzing the progressive forces and engaging them in direct or indirect battles with it so as to draw their attention away from events in Egypt.

[Question] You in the PLO, what will your stand be at this important and sensitive stage?

[Answer] We in the PLO are ready to accept any just solution that does not harm our people's basic interests or deviate from the framework of our National Council's resolutions. This position necessitates that the UN Security Council adopt a clear resolution stipulating the Palestinian people's national rights in order to move with force on the path of a just solution. As for the Egyptian progressive and national forces, we invited them in the past to attend our National Council's meetings. We thought that the Arab connection with these Egyptian forces should be strengthened and that our relations with them should develop for the sake of Egypt, despite the stand which was taken by the Egyptian regime. We will continue to follow the same line in the forthcoming stage.

[Question] If As-Sadat's line falls, do you think that Israel will remain indifferent?

[Answer] If Israel attempts to ignite a new war, Israel will make the region collapse on its own head. This time the war will be a long one; it will be a true war of attrition. Friendly forces will offer us all necessary support so that we can continue the war and destroy all Israeli and U.S. plans. In our view, all the Israeli military preparations and provocations will be a factor that will strengthen progressive forces in Egypt and the region.

VOP ON STRENGTH OF PALESTINIAN-SOVIET ALLIANCE

JN221728 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1500 GMT 22 Oct 81

[From "With the Events" program]

[Text] The United States and Israel have agreed on a joint stand toward Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] meeting with Brezhnev. The essence of this stand is that granting Palestinian representation in Moscow official status will hinder peace process in the Middle East. Since what is meant by peace process is the Camp David game, we are pleased to say that the joint U.S.-Israeli conclusion is 100 percent correct. This is because the Palestinian-Soviet agreement on a clear and specific political base within a common view of real peace in the Middle East, on how to reach such a peace, and on the need to attain it on the Palestinian path constitutes a new strong blow to the Camp David game which, in the past, weakened as a result of the Arab and international siege and is now gasping its last breath following As-Sadat's death. Camp David will inevitably vanish in view of the effectiveness of the new network of alliances in the area, alliances which our Soviet friends will have a definite role in bringing about and activating.

It is not surprising that the U.S. and Israeli stands should be so identical, as the proponents of a strategic alliance fear any qualitative step in Palestinian-Soviet relations in particular, and in Arab-Soviet relations in general. This is in view of the effects such a qualitative step will have on the effectiveness and seriousness of confronting the U.S.-Zionist alliance in an area where they have based their strategy on the assumption that it is an open field for them. The reality of the situation has been different; it has shown that the Arab-Soviet alliance, when it becomes full-fledged, will be able to strike at the joint U.S.-Zionist plans and prevent their materialization.

SALAH KHALAF DISCUSSES 'ARAFAT VIEW OF FAHD PLAN

PM220949 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 18 Oct 81 p 6

[Ignacio Cembrero interview in Beirut with PLO leader, Abu Iyad (Salah Khalaf): "Praise of Saudi Peace Plan by 'Arafat Has Caused Unease Among Palestinians" -- date of interview not specified]

[Excerpt] Question: What could change in the Near East following Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat's assassination?

Answer: As-Sadat's death will inevitably have repercussions on the region, even if no changes occur in Egypt for the present, since Egypt is a key to the Near East scene. At any event, nothing will change until April 1982, when the whole of the Sinai Peninsula should be returned to Egypt by Israel. We have our doubts about whether the Jewish state will implement the agreement. However, what will probably happen before that time is the outbreak of a limited war between Sudan and Egypt, and Libya. This conflict is being encouraged by the United States, which with its military advisers and AWACS aircraft could direct the movements of the Egyptian and Sudanese troops. Its aim is not so much to overthrow Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi as to enhance its two allies' international prestige after what happened to As-Sadat and to consolidate their regimes by attempting to galvanize their public opinions with an external military victory.

Question: What makes you suspect that Israel will not keep its promise to return the Sinai desert?

Answer: Even before As-Sadat's death, Israeli Chief of Staff Gen Refa'el Eytan advised reappraising the decision to withdraw, arguing that the Egyptian regime depended on a single man whose successors could change his policy. Immediately after the attack, Minister of the Interior Yosef Burg expressed the opinion that peace is not deep-rooted in the Egyptian outlook, and so it is hazardous to return an area that gives Israel greater strategic depth for defense. Israeli leaders now doubt the replacement team's strength. Israel is on the lookout for any pretext so it can continue to occupy Sinai. If the occupation persists, we will have to see what the Egyptian reaction is.

Question: The PLO and the Arab world appear to be deeply split over Saudi Prince Fahd's peace plan, to which Yasir 'Arafat gave his approval in Tokyo this week.

Answer: 'Arafat did not give the plan overall approval. He merely said that it constitutes "a good and worthy platform for establishing peace," and this has been misunderstood by Syria and three Palestinian organizations, which believe that the recognition, envisaged by the plan, of the right of all states in the region to live in peace means that the Palestinian and Israeli states should coexist. And whoever says "coexistence" says "mutual recognition" -- at least, implicit recognition. Our charter rejects recognition of Israel, and 'Arafat's statements have caused deep unease in the Palestinian ranks.

Question: By hastening to reject the plan, are not Syria and the Palestinian organizations supporting it attempting to pressure the PLO to also make a negative response?

Answer: The Saudis assured us that Iraq, Jordan and Syria had accepted their proposal, but that is incorrect, at least as far as the last-mentioned country is concerned. At any event, I can tell you that when we define our stance we will seek nobody's opinion.

Question: Would not rejection of the plan by the PLO be tantamount to wasting a historic opportunity to make peace?

Answer: The fact that some Palestinian organizations criticize it does not mean that the PLO as a whole will reject it. Those who have prejudged the plan are mistaken. We will have to seek more details from Prince Fahd and discuss among ourselves the issue of peaceful coexistence among states in the region. But even if we approved the Saudi proposal, it would not thereby have a greater chance of succeeding, because both the Israelis and the Americans remain intent on negotiating solely and exclusively within the Camp David framework.

VOP REPORTS WAFA REACTION TO ANTWERP EXPLOSION

NC221522 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1445 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] A WAFA editorial today condemned the explosion in the Antwerp diamond market and said that the Zionists and the imperialists, who are the real sources of world terrorism, were trying to incriminate the PLO in this attack.

KUWAIT

FOREIGN MINISTER ON GCC SUMMIT, OTHER ISSUES

GF221135 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0900 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Kuwait, 22 Oct (GNA) -- The Kuwaiti foreign minister and deputy prime minister, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, has confirmed that the summit conference of the Gulf Cooperation Council states will be held as scheduled on 10 November. He also expressed the hope that the results of this summit will be up to the level of our aspirations.

In a statement published by the Kuwait paper AL-ANBA' today, Shaykh Sabah called on all Gulf states to hold fast to their independence in order to prevent the danger of foreign intervention.

Shaykh Sabah said he hopes Egyptian President Husni Mubarak will change the Camp David process.

Commenting on the Iran-Iraq war, the Kuwaiti minister hoped for an end to this war.

He also talked about the Lebanese crisis and stressed that there are high hopes that all parties will implement the agreement reached by the Arab followup committee, which has always sought to achieve accord, security and peace in Lebanon.

OFFICIAL ON MOSCOW TALKS WITH VICE CHAIRMAN

LD221758 Kuwait KUNA in English 1509 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Moscow, 22 Oct (KUNA) -- The minister of state for Cabinet affairs, 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, Thursday concluded his official talks here and will proceed to Leningard, Tashkent, Samarkand and Bukhara to acquaint himself with the milestones of Islamic civilisation there.

In a statement to KUNA, the minister of state said "My visit was very successful. I met the Soviet vice chairman Ivan Kebin and confered with him in great detail on bilateral relations." Husayn said, "The Soviet vice chairman explained the viewpoints of the Soviet Government on the Soviet-Kuwaiti relations which are congruent with our points of view in that they are good relations. We agreed, to a great extent, on the political attitude towards the Middle East crisis and means of resolving it."

The minister of state added that his talks with Kebin also covered the future relations between the two countries [in] all fields of endeavour and that the Soviet side showed great interest specially since Kuwait is the only Gulf state having diplomatic relations with Moscow.

The Soviet vice-chairman was interested to know the developing situation in the region at large, the proposed solutions to them and the role of Arab and international organisations in these solutions, Husayn said.

"We have expressed our view that the United Nations should handle the Middle East crisis and that no superpower or a small nation should impose any settlement of the crisis," the Kuwaiti minister of state 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn assured the Soviet vice president.

Kuwait and the Soviet Union are agreed that the Palestine Liberation Organisation is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and that the settlement of the crisis should aim at the establishment of a Palestinian state on the Palestinian lands, Husayn said.

"Our visit coincided with the promotion of relations between the Soviet Union and the organisation when the organisation's office in Moscow was recognised and accredited full embassy status representing the Palestinians," Husayn told KUNA.

The Kuwaiti minister affirmed that the Soviet decision called for optimism and admiration and expressed the hope that other nations would follow suit so that the organisation can perform its duties fully.

"Regarding the question of the security of the Gulf region, we are agreed with them that the security of the region is in the hands of its own sons without the intervention of any foreign element," Husayn said.

Husayn said he had a lengthy meeting with the Soviet Minister of Culture, Petr Demichev, who valued the cultural relations between Kuwait and the Soviet Union and showed deep interest in promoting these ties. Demichev wanted to exchange teachers and students' visits, translate Soviet thought into Arabic and translate Arabic heritage, and Kuwaiti thought in particular, into Russian.

"We have found out that there is commendable activity in the exchange of artistic production between the two countries. We believe the radio and television can play a role in that," Husayn said.

Commenting on his meeting with the president of the Supreme Council for the Friendship Societies, the minister of state said that the council plays a leading role in acquaintance between the people of the Soviet Union and the foreign peoples.

The Kuwaiti-Soviet Friendship Society, which is one of the groupings of the council, is performing a marked role in following cultural and scientific progress in the Arab world and arranging for exchange of visits between the scientists and men of letters in the Soviet Union and the Arab states, Husayn added.

The Kuwait minister of state concluded his statements to KUNA by saying that he would be visiting some cultural and scientific institutions "in this friendly nation."

UN DELEGATE BACKS THIRD WORLD ANTI-U.S. NOTE

LD171202 Kuwait KUNA in English 1026 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] United Nations, 17 Oct (KUNA) -- Kuwait has refuted an American contention that a recently adopted communique by Third World nations, labelled anti-American by U.S. Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick, was "erroneous in language" and does not accurately reflect the outlook of the governments that approved it.

In a written response to the U.S. chief delegate, Kuwait's new permanent representative Muhammad A. Abu al-Hasan said his country backed the document after having studied it thoroughly.

"It was by no means an unwitting support, as your letter is trying to imply. Moreover, the meeting which produced the communique was held on a ministerial level," the Kuwaiti envoy wrote.

Abu al-Hasan responded to a letter by Kirkpatrick sent privately on Oct 6 to some 40 nations that identify themselves as nonaligned. In it the U.S. ambassador asked the representatives of these countries to explain their support for the statement which, she said, contained "lies and malicious attacks on the good name of the United States."

The letter also complained of the "vicious and erroneous language" in the statement, issued after a Sept 28 meeting of foreign ministers and delegation heads from 93 other Third World nations.

"Your Excellency, Kirkpatrick wrote in her letter, "I think you no more believe in these vicious lies than I do, and I do not believe they are an accurate reflection of your government's outlook."

The document was issued after a meeting Sept 28 of foreign ministers and delegation heads from 93 other Third World nations. It is a 21-free summary of the state of the world which is particularly harsh on the United States and its responsibility for many of the problems which threaten world peace and security.

In his response, Abu al-Hasan expressed a "deep conviction that the American Administration bears the responsibilities for those policies."

In particular, he said, the U.S. Government should not have escalated the conflict with Libya in which American planes shot down two Libyan fighter planes.

"It would have been more appropriate if the United States Government had not escalated the incident to reach that unacceptable situation," the ambassador wrote. Kuwait as well as the Arab group had denounced that act in a meeting they held on August 20, he said.

Abu al-Hasan appealed to the United States to help bring about a better understanding of the problems of the Mideast. "While appreciating your desire for dialogue," he wrote to his American colleague, "it is my wish that such a dialogue be constructive and useful...." Abu al-Hasan said.

AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM ACCUSES U.S. OF CREATING TENSION

LD161334 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1109 GMT 16 Oct 81

[From the press review: "Extracts" from 16 October AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM editorial]

[Text] Kuwait, 16 Oct (KUNA) -- "Whenever it realizes that weapons are to be directed against Arabs, the United States is very quick to deliver them to any warring Arab party. But if there is even a 2-percent possibility that arms will be used against Israel, they will not be sent at all.

"This not only shows American hatred for the Arabs but also proves that Israel is not our only national enemy, because there is Washington to create tension in the Arab world and erect bloody barriers among the Arab brothers to stop them from fighting their joint enemies: Israel and the United States."

"When As-Sadat was killed, it was believed for a while that Egypt was ready to return to her brother Arabs; instead Egypt went further under total U.S. control and withdrew Sudan with it in the Western Sahara were not far from that scheme." [sentence as received]

"American policy is based on creating dissension among Arabs. That is why it supplies arms to any conflicting side in the Arab world with the aim of fueling this dissension whenever it subsides.

"As long as the Americans can join as partners in any conflict with an Arab side against another this means that we are destroying all (?ties) among ourselves.

"The American stand with Egypt and the Sudan against Libya shows the utmost hatred and conspiracy not against Libya alone but rather against both Egypt and the Sudan. This stand will invite other powers like the Soviet Union to the area; this is typical of U.S. policy -- to use us as fuel for its wars, a field for its battles, slaves in its markets and an experimental area for its arms."

TIMES ON SUDAN-U.S. TIES, 'INVASION OF LIBYA'

LD181242 Kuwait KUNA in English 1105 GMT 18 Oct 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Kuwait, 18 Oct (KUNA) -- Kuwaiti TIMES on Numayri and Libya:

"A prospective recipient of U.S. aid and weapons is another Arab country bordering Egypt -- Ja'far Numayri's Sudan. With all due respect to Numayri and his country's relations with Libya, it is strange that he should keep shouting about a pending Libyan attack on his country whose size, incidentally, is equal to Western Europe and whose population is 14 times bigger compared with Libya's.

"Numayri is playing into the hands of U.S. foreign policy planner Alexander Haig, as his mind keeps worrying about the dozen or more coup attempts against his regime, which does not enjoy popular support because of the atrocities perpetrated on the Sudanese people.

"Haig last week voiced his readiness to speed up the dispatch of AWACS planes and arms to Egypt and to participate in a "very extensive exercise" with Egyptian forces as part of an emergency action to assure the security of the region after As-Sadat's assassination.

"It is our view that the U.S. Government unjustifiably considers Libyan leader Al-Qadhdhafi as a dangerous thwart to its colonial designs in the Arab world. It is also our view that Numayri is colluding with Washington to provoke an incident to justify a U.S. invasion of Libya and colonise it by proxy as it the case with Egypt today.

"To stage another Gulf of Tonkin in the Middle East is not difficult for Haig despite his dismal attempts to date at handling foreign policy. The U.S. policy of misconduct in the Arab world, especially against Libya, Syria and the PLO, would make an unpopular leader like Numayri a likely captive in the long run, especially since he fears the eventual uprising of the Sudanese people."

AL-ANBA' ON U.S. 'CONSPIRACY' AGAINST LIBYA

LD171550 Kuwait KUNA in English 1051 GMT 17 Oct 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Kuwait, 17 Oct (KUNA) -- AL-ANBA' on a conspiracy against Libya:

"For months and until now, the U.S. has been directing lights of hatred and conspiracy against Libya. The U.S. efforts in this direction have ranged between preparing the American and European public opinion to this enmity through exposing it to press reports and T.V. programs on Col. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and an agreement on calling him "the most dangerous man in the world," to an open harassment and aggression through violating the territorial waters of Libya and attacking Tripoli's airforce.

"Past and present Washington has been encouraging the Egyptian and the Sudanese regimes to vex Arab Libya and to prepare the public atmosphere for a conflict with it. Washington has also been keen to assert that mobilizing the (armed) forces of both regimes is in anticipation of a "pending attack." Meanwhile, the three capitals -- Cairo, Khartoum and Washington -- in addition to Israel affirm beyond doubt that this attack will take place.

"All of this has been accompanied by international moves against Libya. The latest poisonous link in this chain was extracting a promise from French President Francois Mitterrand not to sell arms to Libya as from today. The Americans surely did not forget to also encourage the France of Mitterrand to nornalize relations with Israel and to consider the resumption of arms shipments to Tel Aviv. This issue is to be discussed following the French president's forthcoming visit to Israel next February 8.

"The conspiracy is with clear aims and known parties to it.

"It is necessary to indicate that the most sacred task of the Arab countries which still maintain relations with the Sudan is to immediately inform this country the message of the Arab nation and its decision that the participation of Khartoum in the conspiracy against Libya will meet with retaliation. Any conspiracy matched against any Arab country, especially when the aggressor is an Arab in name and tongue, deserves such retaliation."

ARAB TIMES: ARAB WORLD WANTS STABLE EGYPT

GF171136 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 17 Oct 81 p 6

[Ahmad Jarallah editorial: "World Wants Stable Egypt"]

[Text] The tension surrounding Egypt must have ended with the death of the Egyptian president. But history, as we said in a previous editorial, will recollect that the future role of Egypt will not be possible but for what As-Sadat did.

The statement of the new Egyptian president, Husni Mubarak, made it clear that he is capable enough to polarize those Egypitan masses who thought for a time that, after As-Sadat, Egypt was heading toward the unknown.

It is true that most Arabs wished to see Egypt without As-Sadat. They must have found the statememt of the new president filled with the sort of self-confidence Egypt needs to face the agonies and sadness of the past 2 weeks. As a matter of fact, the whole world wants Egypt to be stable and the new president to be successful.

If some Arabs view As-Sadat's accords as shameful, and if his Soviet enemies wish there had been a "Camp Kremlin" instead of Camp David, the man who caused the international tremor in 1977 has now gone.

A country like Egypt must be bound, as the new president made clear, by its international commitments. Most Arabs do not wish Egypt to give up the Camp David accords. They wish her to make the most use of it in return for what Egypt has already given away. The quick arrival of the AWACS planes in Egypt is a strong indication that America feels that the country that has given so much should receive something in return. This was one of the issues between the late President As-Sadat and his enemies who used to ask him: "What have you received from America?"

Those Arabs who opened whole countries to the Russians have got much in return. They have received weapons, funds and protection of local fronts. They have also condemned the American presence without hinting at the Soviet presence at all.

New President Husni Mubarak is capable now of safeguarding his domestic front. This is the aspiration of most Arabs. In the final analysis Egypt's peace and security is the hope for all of us. We do not wish Egypt to be controlled by either the Americans or the Russians. We wish her to be open for Arab investment instead of foreign ones. We do not wish her to fall prey to political mobs whether local or foreign.

As-Sadat, with whom they differed, is now gone and we are sure that one day we shall realize who was right.

The main role of Husni Mubarak is to safeguard Egypt for her people after 30 years of patient waiting. He has done well to confirm that he will maintain the accords concluded by Egypt and that he will continue the open-door economic policy from which Egypt has begun to reap fruits. A few have benefitted much from this policy -- but such is the case with anything new.

The new Egyptian president has proved through his statement that he has political acumen. This should dispel the fears of those who believed the experiments of the past years were not enough for Egypt to produce the leading personality she needs today more than tomorrow.

AS-SIYASAH ALLEGES U.S. ABU SHARAR MURDER ROLE

LD161028 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0856 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] Kuwait, 16 Oct (KUNA) -- A Kuwaiti paper today published "serious secrets" about the assassination operation of an official of the unified Palestinian information, Majid Abu Sharar, in the Italian capital last Thursday and about the role of U.S. intelligence and Italian "official" quarters there.

In a dispatch from Rome, AS-SIYASAH said U.S. intelligence "tied" the Palestinian official to his bed in a hotel in Rome, "placed a bomb under him and opened fire on him."

It quoted security sources in the Italian capital, which it did not identify, as saying "that Abu Sharar was murdered by two bullets in his heart before his body was burned and that the perpetrators have connections with Italian quarters responsible for the execution of the crime."

It said that these sources "have denied all the stories about the operation, explaining that Abu Sharar was handcuffed and then laid on his hotel bed and that an explosive charge was placed under him."

AS-SIYASAH added that Abu Sharar was carrying a Samsonite case containing important papers connected with the PLO. This case disappeared immediately after the operation. It said the same sources ruled out the possibility of the case burning because of lack of evidence of its existence or any traces leading to it, particularly since the outer casing is made from a nonflammable material.

SAUDI ARABIA

CROWN PRINCE FAHD ADDRESSES CANCUN SUMMIT

LD222154 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2045 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Cancun, 22 Oct (SPA) -- The first session of the conference on international cooperation and development opened in the Mexican city of Cancun today. It is being attended by leaders and heads of governments of 22 industrial and developing countries.

Deputy Saudi Prime Minister and Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz addressed the conference as head of the Saudi delegation.

Prince Fahd said: Mr Chairman, the Saudi Arabian Kingdom expects a great deal from this conference. We are confident that, thanks to the internaitonal position of the participating countries and their capabilities, this will make it possible for these hopes to come true.

At this conference, we face the question of development throughout the whole world -- a matter which demands that we all concentrate our attention on the practical aspects, which make the various parties fully realize that development and stability cannot be achieved throughout the world except through a genuine cooperation based on common interests.

Prince Fahd affirmed that common action by all world countries to eliminate the vast gap which exists at present in the levels of development of the various countries constitutes a vital and essential objective which demands that we all give it our utmost priority, for without the realization of acceptable rates of growth in the developing countries, which would give their peoples the hope and determination to achieve a better future, it will be difficult for the advanced countries themselves to continue to achieve acceptable rates of development as well. This will become even more difficult in the future with the emergence of greater difficulties faced by developing countries preventing them from attaining their objectives. For this reason, the support which our conference could give to comprehensive international negotiations is important and deserves our serious efforts to realize it.

Prince Fahd added: As a member of the international community, the Saudi Arabian Kingdom has sought to cooperate with the world countries out of its profound feeling that the objectives of national development cannot be achieved except within the framework of the common international cooperation. For this reason, it is participating in this conference with a clear idea: that international cooperation for development was not a demand by a specific group of countries vis-a-vis another group, but work for the realization of common benefits. In the future as in the past, the Saudi Arabian Kingdom will be prepared to cooperate in any international effort working for the realization of these objectives.

With these words which abound with faith and hope, may I, honorable chairman, conclude my speech to provide an opportunity for constructive and positive discussions. The session was attended by members of the participating delegations. The Saudi delegation consists, in addition to Prince Fahd, of Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Wealth Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani and Minister of Finance and National Economy Shaykh Muhammad Aba al-Khayl.

PAPER COMMENTS ON DEVELOPMENTS IN EGYPT

GF171826 [Editorial Report] Riyadh's AL-JAZIRAH in Arabic on 16 October on pages 1 and 14 carries -- under the headline "Stringent Measures Adopted Against Those Who Possess Weapons and Ammunition in Egypt in Order To Avert Further Incidents -- a Cairo-datelined report citing news agencies, saying that among the results of As-Sadat's assassination is the resolution adopted by the Egyptian People's Assembly which says that anyone possessing arms or explosives for reasons that threaten the security of the state will be punished, the maximum sentence being death. It also says that official Israeli spokesmen have expressed "satisfaction following the speech of Egyptian President Husni Mubarak. Israeli circles believe that Mubarak's statements in the Egyptian People's Assembly on adhering to all agreements concluded with Israel are completely compatible with what he told Menahem Begin during President Anwar as-Sadat's funeral in Cairo last Saturday." Citing observers, the report also says that official Israeli circles are apparently belittling the importance of statements "the new Egyptian president made to journalists in which he unequivocally declared his support for the establishment of a Palestinian state and for the return of Arab Jerusalem to the Palestinians," adding that the Israeli Government "will judge Husni Mubarak on the basis of his fulfilling Egypt's commitments to Israel and not on the basis of his remarks to journalists." The report also cites a statement to journalists by former Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman in which he says that Mubarak assured him that "relations between Egypt and Israel will continue."

On pages 1 and 14, the paper carries -- under the headlines "Syria Proclaims Mobilization," and "The AWACS Have Arrived in Egypt and Begun Surveillance of Egyptian-Libyan Borders" -- a report on the arrival of AWACS planes in Egypt and Syrian reaction, saying, "Israel, which strongly opposes the sale of similar planes to Saudi Arabia, said it does not object to the use of these planes in Egypt." The report adds: "The United States has said it is speeding up arms deliveries to Egypt and Sudan because of anxiety over Libyan threats and aggression along the Sudanese border. Americans are operating the two AWACS planes, which are under complete U.S. control."

On page 1, the paper carries a Washington-datelined report, attributed to AFP, citing remarks by U.S. State Department Spokesman Dean Fischer that the United States may extend the stay of the AWACS planes in Egypt and calling on Egypt, Sudan and Libya to remain calm.

Also on page 1, AL-JAZIRAH carries a Moscow-datelined report, attributed to AFP, on a "brief" congratulatory message from Brezhnev to Mubarak.

On page 3, it carries a report entitled, "After As-Sadat's Assassination: The End of the 'Arafat-Kreisky Honeymoon," on Austria's decision to freeze relations with the PLO in view of Kreisky's displeasure with the PLO and 'Arafat's approval of As-Sadat's assassination, and referring to recent attacks on Zionists and Jews in Austria. An editorial on the same page is entitled, "The As-Sadat Straw That Broke the Back of Kreisky's Relations with 'Arafat," and comments on the rupture in PLO-Austrian relations, saying that Kreisky has "chosen a statement by Yasir 'Arafat, who was not free of jubilation at As-Sadat's death, to freeze Palestinian-Austrian relations." It then discusses Kreisky's support for the Palestinian cause and 'Arafat's attitude in opposing "terrorist actions committed in the name of the Palestinian revolution which are wholly unconnected with the revolution but are linked to unethical and unpatriotic intelligence services."

On page 3, AL-JAZIRAH carries a Washington-datelined AFP report entitled, "Why the U.S. Strategic Support for Egypt and Sudan?" The report comments on the U.S. decision to increase military aid to Egypt and Sudan and cites a statement Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali made to the French paper LA CROIX in which he says, "The assassination of President Anwar As-Sadat was not part of a military plot." He describes Ash-Shadhili as an "agent" and accuses Egypt of financing religious fanatics. On the same page, the paper carries a Cairo-datelined report, attributed to AFP, citing a statement by Egyptian Defense Minister Abu Ghazalah denying reports that Egypt has sent airborne troops to Sudan to be stationed on the Sudanese-Libyan border.

On page 3, AL-JAZIRAH carries an Abu Dhabi-datelined report, attributed to REUTER, reviewing the UAE press and citing AL-BAYAN as saying: "The inflammatory statements emanating from Cairo, Khartoum and Tripoli clearly indicate that the situation in that part of the world is quickly developing into a major clash."

On page 14, AL-JAZIRAH carries a dispatch by its correspondent 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Habib on an address given by Habib Chatti, secretary of the Islamic Organization Conference, at a meeting held by the French Senate's Islam and the West Society. Chatti is quoted as saying, in response to a question from French television on As-Sadat's assassination: "We condemn violence and political assassinations. However, we believe that the policy pursued by As-Sadat has not and will not lead to a genuine peace, and that As-Sadat was seeking to regain the Sinai while ignoring the Palestinian question." The dispatch continues: "Habib Chatti expressed regret that, in the Middle East issue, the United States has wagered on a man and not on principles. He said that As-Sadat's successor should restore Egypt's relations with the Arab nation."

PRESS COMMENTS ON DEVELOPMENTS IN EGYPT 18 OCT

GF181910 [Editorial Report] On 17 October Riyadh's AL-JAZIRAH in Arabic carried an editorial entitled, "Cairo's Awaited Decisions," which commented on Egypt's future, saying that by virtue of Egypt's and the Arab world's influence on each other, Arab anticipation of Egypt's future following As-Sadat's death has been greater than the shock of the assassination itself. The paper allocated the entire first half of its editorial to highlighting the importance of Egyptian-Arab relations and the prospect of Egypt's return to Arab ranks.

The paper added that Egyptian leadership is being subjected to huge internal and external pressures aimed at forcing it to expose its plans and future policies. Such pressures are being imposed equally by Arab extremists and Israelis in addition to some U.S. circles. According to the paper, "The Israelis and their U.S. supporters see that any action carried out by Cairo in the form of an external armed adventure would dissipate hopes of sincere Arabs and Egyptians in re-establishing Arab-Egyptian relations."

The paper then concluded that these pressures explain the escalation of the military situation in the Arab world. Moreover, the editorial added, some Egyptian officials mistakenly consider that such an attitude would engage the internal Egyptian front in an external action that might reduce internal troubles for the government and enable it to deal with domestic issues. The paper criticized extremist Arab circles that want the new Egyptian administration to prosecute itself before a public court. These circles have forgotten that such a thing cannot take place in a day or a night, the paper said.

The paper called for more self-control and for more sensible views on how to deal with Egypt if the Arabs are indeed interested in having it return to their ranks.

On page 1 Riyadh's AL-JAZIRAH in Arabic cited news reports from Cairo, Damascus and Washington on recent developments on the Egyptian-Libyan border and inside Egypt itself. It said that while President Husni Mubarak has remained silent on the deteriorating situation between Libya and Egypt, Sudanese President Numayri continues to attack the Libyan leader in the same way that As-Sadat used to attack him. The paper also cited reports from Egypt saying that an Egyptian journalist, Anis Mansur, attacked As-Sadat today and said he was not as firm with his opposition as President Mubarak is now. It also reported that Egyptian security forces have intensified their search for opponents of the regime.

Citing what it called AL-JAZIRAH's special dispatch from Cairo, the paper said that several files on domestic, Arab and international issues are awaiting President Mubarak's scrutiny. The most important file is the "Arab-Israeli conflict," which unveils the conflict that existed between As-Sadat and Begin. The other files include Muslim opposition in Egypt and its deep roots that extend back to the time of Napoleon Bonaparte, Egypt's relations with the Arab world and prospects for its return to Arab ranks.

The paper cited a news report from KUNA saying that an American journalist has published an article accusing Mubarak and other senior Egyptian officials of an arms deal scandal during the time of former President as-Sadat.

In another report citing a Kuwaiti newspaper, AL-JAZIRAH reported that Sayid Mar'i, speaker of the Egyptian People's Assembly, has had his leg amputated due to a severe wound he received during As-Sadat's assassination.

AD-DAMMAM AL-YAWM in Arabic published on 18 October did not comment on the situation in Egypt. Its editorial focused on the current situation in the Arab world and called for Arab unity, without referring to Egypt. However, the paper did cite news agency reports on the detention of 7,000 students and citizens in Egypt and the postponement of university studies for the current academic year. The paper also carried quotations from articles published in Cairo's papers on the recent measures against Muslim groups in Egypt.

BRIEFS

NEW OIL REFINERY -- On King Khalid's behalf, Crown Prince and Deputy Prime Minister Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz today sponsored the ceremony held by the general establishment for petroleum and minerals (Petromin) establishing the Rabigh Oil Refinery. The refinery will be one of the world's largest, with a capacity of 335,000 barrels per day. It will produce 5,000 barrels of liquid butane gas, 33,370 barrels of jet fuel, 46,000 barrels of diesel oil, 58,000 barrels of naphtha, and 140,000 barrels of fuel oil. The project will include 3,300 housing units for about 3,000 employees. Rabigh port, one of the deepest in the world, will receive the largest oil tankers. The project will cost about $4 billion [as heard] and will start production by 1983. [Riyadh Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 15 Oct 81 GF]

UAE

AL-ITTIHAD: REAGAN INTERFERES IN SAUDI AFFAIRS

GF220848 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0715 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 22 Oct [ENA] -- In today's editorial the UAE newspaper AL-ITTIHAD strongly criticizes what the New York TIMES reported of President Reagan's statement before the U.S. Senate in which he said that he would cancel the AWACS deal with Saudi Arabia if that country were to adopt what he called, "policies of hindering chances for peace in the Middle East."

Entitled "We, Reagan and AWACS", the editorial says that this implies that the U.S. President is willingly and openly intervening in the policy of another state which has the legitimate right to adopt political decisions it deems necessary to serve its own interests. AL-ITTIHAD explains that Reagan's remark on the policies of hindering peace possibilities in the Middle East refers to a "U.S. peace," which is the "Camp David peace" rejected by Saudi Arabia and all Arabs.

The paper emphasizes that Reagan's statement, coming when Saudi Arabia has proposed its own eight-point plan -- which demands a return to UN resolutions on the Palestinian question -- is aimed at reassuring Israel and its supporters that the AWACS are not directed against Israel. At the same time it puts pressure on Saudi Arabia, which made its peace initiative on the Middle East at the time when the Camp David parties are suffering the bitterness of their severe failure to implement all the articles of their agreement.

The paper concludes by saying that it believes that following its failure to persuade the Zionist lobby to approve the AWACS deal with Saudi Arabia the Reagan administration has replaced the conditions -- which are technical and military conditions -- that were approved by Saudi Arabia with political conditions. These latest conditions are nothing but overt intervention in the internal affairs of an independent country, an intervention that violates the most common rules of international law about which Washington talks so much.

PAPER ON U.S. TURNING OIL WEAPON AGAINST ARABS

GF230654 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 19 Oct 81 p 1

[Editorial: "The Oil Counterweapon"]

[Text] Current reports about the U.S. demand for an embargo on Libyan oil reverses all the equations based on using Arab oil as a political means for fulfilling national or pan-Arab aims. Thus, according to the equation in its new form, oil becomes an instrument in the hand of others to be used to achieve their aims and impose their policies.

It would not be surprising if this should happen. Let us put aside the condemnation of such a matter. The United States can easily dispense with Libyan oil without suffering economic problems since supply exceeds demand in the saturated world oil markets. Oil in these markets is a commodity that may not find a buyer. Certainly, the United States has reaped a dual benefit from this oil glut, a benefit that forms the background of the U.S. call for an embargo on Libyan oil.

On the one hand, the United States has increased its oil reserves, both those earmarked for direct and short-term consumption, or those reserves that have been or are being accumulated in accordance with the strategic reserve storing program. On the other hand, this glut in the world oil markets has given the United States the freedom of choice in the oil market. The options in the oil markets are there is view of the fact that there has been a fall in the demand for the oil of some of the producing countries, leading them to greatly reduce their oil output.

The question is how effective can the U.S. embargo on Libyan oil be? In a statement yesterday President Reagan cast doubt on the effectiveness of such an embargo if it is confined to the United States alone, for Libya is able to market the oil it is exporting to the United States in other countries of the world. Hence, as Reagan said, only an embargo on an international scale would be effective. Certainly, such a veiled call by Reagan to other countries will not meet with a serious response. However, the mere presentation of such a proposal publicly is tragic, for Arab oil becomes a counterweapon in the hands of others. It is true that any decision that the United States makes in this regard will not be governed by the factors related to the oil market alone. These factors will be among the secondary reasons that accompany such a decision. The more real factors are those that can be described as the "encouraging reasons": the state of this homeland that is torn by differences from one end to the other and whose will to confront any hostile development aimed at any part of it is paralyzed. In such a situation, the U.S. call to use oil as a weapon against the Arabs is not surprising.

BULGARIA WOULD WELCOME CLOSER TIES WITH GULF

GF201440 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 20 Oct 81 p 3

[By staff reporter]

[Text] Bulgaria's ambassador to Kuwait, Mr Asen Zlatanov, told KHALEEJ TIMES yesterday that his government would welcome moves by the Gulf countries to establish diplomatic relations with Bulgaria.

Mr Zlatonov was in Abu Dhabi to inaugurate the Bulgarian Airlines' first direct flight between Abu Dhabi and Sophia, Bulgaria's capital.

Mr Zlatanov, who is the second diplomat from the East European bloc to visit the UAE this year said that diplomatic ties should be established in the mutual interest of the countries concerned.

Mr Joze Ingolic, Yugoslav's ambassador to Kuwait, was the other diplomat who came to Abu Dhabi earlier this year and expressed his government's keenness to strengthen diplomatic ties with the Gulf countries.

Mr Zlatonov said that a growing number of Arab tourists were being attracted by the Black Sea resorts of Bulgaria and hoped that with the starting of a new air link with Abu Dhabi, tourists from the UAE would be able to visit his country with little difficulty. No visa is required for visitors from Gulf countries to enter Bulgaria.

Bulgarian Airl nes has been operating regular Kuwait-Sophia flights. Several Arab students are also seeking higher education in Bulgaria, Mr Zlatanov said.

Commenting on the East European countries role in the Middle East peace initiatives, Mr Zlatanov said that Bulgaria's position had always been consistent with the aspirations of the Arab people.

HUNGARY SEEKING TO EXPAND TIES, TRADE IN UAE

GF221038 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 22 Oct 81 p 15

[By staff reporter]

[Text] Hungary, which recently sought permission to open a trade centre or an office of its chamber of commerce in the UAE, is also drawing up plans to lure tourists from the Gulf in a big way. [as published] Malev, the Hungarian airline is looking at the possibility of starting a regular service to the UAE, possibly from next year.

A high-level delegation representing the East European country's tourist industry is to visit the UAE next week. The mission which will include representatives of IBUSZ, the Hungarian national tourist organization, hopes to sign agreements with local firms to operate charter tours to Hungary from the Gulf.

The vice-president and managing director of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce, Mr Tamas Beck, yesterday met Mr Sayf Ahmad al-Ghurayr, president of the Dubai Chamber of Commerce, and discussed ways of developing cooperation between the two organizations. He was accompanied by Mr L. Czacko, resident representative of a Hungarian firm manufacturing tungsram bulbs.

Mr Beck earlier met the president of the UAE Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Mr Sa'id Ahmad Alajutaybah, in Abu Dhabi.

Talks yesterday between Mr Sayf and Mr Beck centered on plans to organise a Hungarian trade exhibition in Dubai next year. This will be the second Hungarian exhibition to be held in Dubai.

They also discussed the scope for Hungarian assistance to the UAE in its development, particularly in the field of agriculture.

The Hungarian Chamber of Commerce also expressed its keenness to sign a co-operation agreement with the Federation of UAE Chambers of Commerce. It has already signed a similar agreement with the General Union of Arab Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

FEDERATION COUNCIL TO MEET IN FEW DAYS

LD221310 Kuwait KUNA in English 1126 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 22 Oct (KUNA) — Rulers of the seven emirates, members of the federation of the United Arab Emirates, will meet under Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan in the forthcoming couple of days, AL-KHALIJ newspaper reported Thursday.

The newspaper said the ruling council will discuss constitutional matters in the country and other related issues but it gave no details.

Describing the meeting as important, the newspaper said the council was expected to adopt some resolutions in the light of the current conditions.

The meeting will be held amidst reports of an ailment of council member, ruler of Dubai Emirate Shaykh Rashid Al Maktum, who is receiving treatment at a London hospital.

BRIEFS

SAUDI ENVOY -- UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan today received the credentials of Saudi Ambassador Salih as-Sulayman al-Fawzan. [Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 18 Oct 81 GF]

MOROCCAN ENVOY -- Abdelaziz (El Mitioui) El Mashkouri, the new Moroccan ambassador to the UAE, arrived in Abu Dhabi today. He replaces Hassan el Fassi el Fihri, who has been transferred to a new post at the Moroccan Foreign Ministry. [Doha QNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 22 Oct 81 GF]

ABU DHABI TV TRANSMITTER -- UAE Information and Culture Minister Ahmad ibn Hamid signed an agreement today with a company to carry out the first stage of a project to expand Abu Dhabi television's microwave network. This will allow for an additional channel. The second stage will be the construction of a 40-kw television transmission station in Umm al-Qaiwayn. [Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1740 GMT 13 Oct 81 GF]

UAE-BRITISH DRILLING AGREEMENT -- Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid, Abu Dhabi heir apparent and deputy supreme commander of the armed forces, today signed an oil concession agreement with (OTAK) British Petroleum Ltd to drill for oil in marine regions covering an area of 1561 sq km. The concession agreement is for 35 years. According to the agreement, the government is entitled to 60 percent of what is found and the company agrees to search for potable water while drilling. [Doha QNA in Arabic 1030 GMT 6 Oct 81 GF]

PDRY

CHAIRMAN CONGRATULATES POLAND'S JARUZELSKI

EA191822 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Peoples' Supreme Assembly and chairman of the Council of Ministers, has cabled congratulations to Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski on his appointment as first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] Central Committee. The cable reads:

I am pleased to convey to you on behalf of the YSP Central Committee our warm congratulations and sincere wishes for your happiness and success in your new task of preserving the socialist gains achieved by the revolution and the toiling masses in the Polish People's Republic under the leadership of your friendly party, the PZPR.

We are confident that through cooperation and solidarity with the socialist community of nations you will be able to overcome the difficulties facing Poland and achieve for your friendly people all that will lead to development, social progress and prosperity.

Accept my comradely greetings.

LEADER RECEIVES CABLES FROM EASTERN BLOC

EA151710 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 15 Oct 81

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the [YSP] Central Committee, and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and of the Council of Ministers, has received more congratulatory cables on the occasion of the 18th anniversary of the glorious 14 October revolution.

He has received a cable from Comrade Todor Zhivkov, Bulgarian Communist Party first secretary and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, who offered congratulations and expressed pleasure at the successes achieved by our people on the road toward building a new socialist democratic society under the leadership of the YSP, which is armed with the ideology of scientific socialism.

He affirmed the continuing solidarity of the friendly Bulgarian people with our people's struggle against reactionary and imperialist forces. He expressed appreciation at the efforts being made by the PDRY toward unifying the progressive forces in the Middle East and Africa to confront imperialist, Zionist and reactionary designs and to reinforce the Arab people's struggle for a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem.

He also expressed confidence that the friendship and cooperation between the two friendly parties and peoples in Democratic Yemen and people's Bulgaria would be further strengthened on the road of struggle against imperialist and reactionary forces, for the sake of peace and progress and toward developing bonds of cooperation and understanding among peoples.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad also received a joint congratulatory cable from Comrades Gustav Husak, secretary general of the Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ] Central Committee and president of the Czechoslovak Republic, and Lubomir Strougal, the Czechoslovak premier, conveying their congratulations and those of the CPCZ Central Committee and the Czechoslovak Government and people on the occasion of the 18th anniversary of the glorious 14 October revolution.

The message hailed the Yemeni people's achievements in their revolutionary struggle to build a new just society and to unify the progressive forces in the struggle against imperialism and for the peace and freedom of peoples. It affirmed the continuation and development of the ties of friendship between Democratic Yemen and the Czechoslovak Republic in the spirit of the friendship and cooperation treaty between the two countries in the interests of the peoples of the two countries and the cause of peace and progress in the world. The cable wished the Yemeni people success and prosperity along the road taken by the YSP.

MINISTER MEETS UK, GDR, SYRIAN COUNTERPARTS

EA222038 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Summary] Foreign Minister Salim Salih Muhammad returned to Aden this morning from the 36th UN General Assembly session. On his way back he visited Britain, the GDR and Syria and conveyed Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's greetings to their heads of state.

"In London he met with the British minister of state for foreign affairs and discussed bilateral relations between the people of Britain and the PDRY.

"In Berlin he met the GDR foreign minister and reviewed bilateral relations between the two friendly countries and aspects of their independent development.

"He then visited Syria where he held a number of meetings with officials there, particularly 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy premier and foreign minister. During the meetings, views were exchanged on the current situation in the Arab nation, particularly after the downfall of Anwar as-Sadat."

YAR SPECIAL ENVOY ENDS VISIT, RETURNS HOME

EA221532 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Brother Husayn ad-Daf'i, member of the Consultative Council and adviser for unity affairs to the president of the republic in the northern part of the homeland, left Aden this morning to return to San'a'. He convened a verbal message to Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and of the Council of Ministers, from his brother, Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces in the northern part of the homeland.

In a statement to the ADEN NEWS AGENCY shortly before his departure, Brother ad-Dafi said he was carrying a verbal message in reply from Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to his brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. He added that he discussed with the brother secretary general issues concerning the two parts of the homeland, primarily the restoration of Yemeni unity and the work of the joint committees and their achievments. He was seen off by Brother Faris Salim Ahmad, member of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council.

PFLO ATTACKS OMAN'S CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL

EA221852 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] The PFLO has described the setting up of the so-called consultative council in Oman as a link in the chain of attempts to veil the real agent regime of Qabus from the eyes of the people.

In a statement made today by an official spokesman in Aden, the front denounced the misguided methods being practised by Qabus' regime in Oman. The spokesman said all that is happening and will happen in Oman is nothing but the result of the neocolonialist policy in the area and in Oman, in particular, where demands for democracy and for democratic liberties for the peoples in the area have increased, especially since the downfall of the shah's regime.

The official PFLO spokesman stressed that the Omani people fully realized that this council is no more than a new game and an abortive initiative by the Americans and the British and their agents in Muscat. The front's spokesman called on the masses of Oman to be fully vigilant against these conspiratorial designs. He pledged that the front would lead the revolution forward until Oman attained its freedom, independence and national sovereignty.

YAR

SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL VISITS SAN'A'

JN172125 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1700 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] San'a', 17 Oct (INA) -- A Soviet official has begun a visit to the YAR capital with the aim of making the final arrangements pertaining to the anticipated visit to the Soviet Union by President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih.

The Soviet official, who is the deputy director of the Middle East desk at the Soviet Foreign Ministry, told newsmen upon his arrival that his talks during the visit will focus on relations between the YAR and the Soviet Union.

BRIEFS

OUTGOING SYRIAN AMBASSADOR -- Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, received in his office at 1030 today His Excellency Hassan Hassun, Syrian ambassador in San'a', on the termination of his term of office in the YAR. [Text] [San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 4 Oct 81 JN]

ENVOY TO FRG -- A presidential decree has been issued appointing Muhsin Ahmad al-'Ayni as YAR ambassador to the FRG. [San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 9 Oct 81 GF]

MUBARAK MEETS JUDICIARY, OPPOSITION LEADERS

NC221345 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Counselor Muhammad Fadil al-Marjusi, president of the Court of Cassation, and Counselor Yusuf Ibrahim ash-Shinnawi, president of the State Council [ra'is Majlis ad-Dawlah], were sworn in before President Muhammad Husni Mubarak this morning on the occasion of their appointment to their posts.

President Mubarak also received First Deputy Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din and Minister of Justice Counselor Ahmad Samir Sami. The president then received a delegation representing the Higher Council of Judiciary Bodies.

Following the meeting, the justice minister said that the president spoke about the current situation and the circumstances through which Egypt is passing, affirming the need for the Egyptian people to rally together and confront these circumstances. The justice minister said that the judiciary will pay its role in a way that will achieve the Egyptian people's faith in the justice of the judiciary, which is a noble thing.

President Mubarak also received Engineer Ibrahim Shukri, leader of the Labor Party and the delegation accompanying him. Engineer Shukri said that the Labor Party places its full trust in President Mubarak and the policy he spoke about in his speech [to the People's Assembly]. He said the Labor Party believes in all the principles President Muhammad Husni Mubarak cited in the interest of Egypt, its people and the whole region. He added that there is now mutual confidence among the opposition, the government and the majority party in favor of overall national action. The leader of the Labor Party said the president explained the internal and external circumstances surrounding Egypt. He said the opposition considers this a positive development. The president then spoke about the dimensions of the dangers that could have threatened the country had matters not proceeded correctly. President Muhammad Husni Mubarak then received Mustafa Kamil Murad, leader of the Liberal Party.

MUHYI AD-DIN COMMENTS ON LIBYA, ARAB STAND

NC221516 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1410 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Cairo, 22 Oct (MENA) -- Following President Muhammad Husni Mubarak's meeting with the leaders of the Labor and Liberal Parties today, First Deputy Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din said that the leaders of the two parties came to express their feelings toward the sad event which Egypt had witnessed and to express support for President Husni Mubarak.

Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din said that during his meeting with the opposition leaders, President Mubarak spoke about the tasks in the coming stage and promised to meet with them occasionally in the future to exchange views on topics of interest ot Egypt. This is the line of action that will be taken, God willing.

Dr Muhyi ad-Din added that we want parties which build and supplement and not parties which destroy and encourage indiscipline. It is likely that the government might forget some points during its work and hence the opposition could draw its attention to them. We expect these two parties to act in this spirit. However, we do not want parties that inflate criticism -- that do not build and supplement -- or obstruct the march.

Answering a question about the government's comment on the Libyan decision to withdraw Libyan forces from the borders with Egypt and Sudan, Dr Muhyi ad-Din said: As President Husni Mubarak has stated, we do not want to comment lengthily on Arab stands.

We ignore those who attack us and bless those who support and stand with us. This will be our political line vis-a-vis stands by Arab states. If the Libyan Government has taken such a decision, this will be a good thing because we do not want to enter into any dialogue [hiwar] or argument with any Arab state.

Answering a question on whether there will be any change in the Arab states' stands in the near future, Dr Muhyi ad-Din said: We will normalize relations with Israel and we will implement the peace treaty and adhere to autonomy for the Palestinians. We will respect everything we have signed. We are open to the world and our self-confidence is complete, God willing. We will not engage in any conflicts with the Arab side and will not enter into any peripheral problems. This is the strategy we have drawn up for ourselves at this stage.

AUSTRALIA INTENDS TO JOIN SINAI PEACE FORCE

NC221922 Cario Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] The Austrialian Government today said it intended to participate in the multinational peacekeeping force to be stationed in Sinai following the final Israel withdrawal from the area. In a statement before Parliament today, the Australian prime minister said this force is a major step toward peace. He pointed out the need to establish the multinational peacekeeping force outside a UN framework so that the peace process will not be thwarted by the absence [as heard] of any of the great powers that are UN members.

Meanwhile, the leader of the Australian opposition party expressed opposition to the Australian Government's decision to participate in the force.

Pariticpation Welcomed

NC222306 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2200 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Cario, 22 Oct (MENA) -- Egypt welcomes Australia's decision to participate in the peacekeeping force. It also welcomes the participation of any state in this force.

Foreign Ministry sources have confirmed that the participation of such states in the force is living and practical proof of the wish to establish peace and provide security for all sides.

'ALI SPEAKS TO U.S. TV ON AUTONOMY PROCESS

NC221404 Cario Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has stated that the main objective behind the meeting of the joint Egyptian-Israeli higher committee is to review what was adopted during the first meeting of the committee, as well as steps that could be taken for the handing over of the remaining part of the Sinai.

Concerning the autonomy talks, he said experts from the three sides resumed talks today in Israel. In light of the outcome of meetings during the first round or two of talks, it will be possible to know whether there will be a need to hold a ministerial meeting to promote efforts toward the establishment of autonomy. 'Ali said that the United States, in view of its relations with Israel, can explain to it the inherent dangers if stability is not achieved in the area because these dangers are not directed only at the states of the region but against the whole world.

In a press conference with U.S. television networks today, 'Ali said we primarily aim at the establishment of autonomy for a transitional period, after which the Palestinian people will determine their future.

He said he believes in the need for a dialogue to begin between the United States and the PLO to promote the peace process and build on the cease-fire in Lebanon. He added that there is no contradiction between Crown Prince Fahd's declarations and Egyptian efforts. The Camp David agreements will remain the practical steps for achieving peace. Egypt is prepared to discuss any alternatives to promote the peace efforts.

GHALI INTERVIEWED ON MIDDLE EAST POLICY

NC221916 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has stated that what characterizes Egypt's policy is its continuity at home and abroad, especially the continuity of Egyptian political action in favor of peace and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

In an interview with the French newspaper (LE NOUVEL LITERAL), Dr Ghali affirmed that Egypt does not claim that it alone can bring about a solution of the conflict in the Middle East. He added that we support any other initiative, provided it fulfills two conditions -- first that this initiative should take into consideration the gains of the Camp David agreements and secondly that this initiative secure the approval of all parties to the conflict.

Asked about his view of the Saudi plan, Dr Ghali said that we must differentiate between principles and their practical application. Principles are important, but what is more important is to know how to implement them.

ANTIREGIME RADIO ON MUBARAK'S 'NEW ARAB POLICY'

JN221024 (Clandestine) Voice of Egyptian People in Arabic 1940 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Station commentary: "Our Opinion"]

[Excerpts] Cairo radio said yesterday that President Husni Mubarak intends to pursue a new Arab policy. That was the end of the radio report.

What is this new Arab policy that Mubarak intends to pursue? Is it a policy of returning Egypt to the Arab fold, fighting imperialism and Zionism and leading the Arab revolutionary forces in the struggle to regain occupied Arab territories, especially Palestine? Is it a policy of backing progressive and patriotic Arab regimes and national liberation movements to eliminate imperialist influence in the region and remove U.S. military bases sprawling over large tracts of Arab territory?

It is certain that Mubarak's new Arab policy will be to establish clear ties with Arab countries and regimes whose internal policy follows the same line as that of the Egyptian internal policy. Thus, these reactionary and puppet regimes and countries want to establish a reactinary Arab alliance, which will serve the interests of U.S. imperialism and the West in the region and form a local instrument for suppressing their peoples and attacking progressive and patriotic African and Arab regimes in this part of the world. In short, Mubarak's new Arab policy will be more dangerous than that of his predecessor, As-Sadat.

As-Sadat's official relations with the reactionary regimes were severed and ineffective due to pressure exerted by the Arab peoples on their governments. Thus those regimes could not openly deal with As-Sadat or support his treasonous line. Now, however, with As-Sadat's departure and Mubarak's arrival, and on the pretext of returning Egypt to the Arab fold, these reactionary regimes and forces are actively pursuing the establishment of relations with the puppet Egyptian regime to strengthen themselves and to form a front against the revolutionary tide that is sweeping the region and that is clearly hostile to U.S. imperialism and its interests.

Saudi Arabia, with its so-called Prince Fahd peace proposal, is playing a major role in forming the new reactionary Arab-Egyptian alliance. The Saudi peace proposal has become a substitute for Camp David. It has been accepted by the United States and has not been rejected by Israel. We hardly need to remind everyone that the Saudi proposal has deliberately omitted mention of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Saudi Arabia is playing the game in which As-Sadat failed, namely, imposing the multiplicity of Palestinian representation by projecting agent Palestinian figures who represent only themselves. This Saudi proposal also includes recognition of Israel as a sovereign state as well as recognition of Israeli occupation of Palestinian territory. As we can see, this proposal differs from Camp David only in name, just as Mubarak differs from As-Sadat only in name.

This is the new Arab policy which Husni Mubarak plans to pursue. It is the policy of allying and cooperating with the counterrevolutionary camp under the pretext of returning Egypt to the Arab fold. Following the final collapse of the Camp David accords, which completely isolated Egypt and limited its ability to act freely within the Arab region in the interest of its U.S. overlords, a new formula had to be found to allow the Egyptian regime some freedom of action to serve U.S. plans in the region. This formula is allying with reactionary and conservative Arab regimes such as the Saudi regime and some of the Gulf regimes in serving their U.S. overlords. The Arab policy which Husni Mubarak is talking about is only new in that it has only now been openly declared. This policy was in existence during the time of As-Sadat, but it was conducted clandestinely. Now Mubarak wants to pursue this policy openly.

All this portends a fierce battle in the future. It calls for more unification, coordination and common struggle among the Arab revolutionary forces and for making a clear distinction between this camp and its allies and the counterrevolutionary camp, including the pro-U.S. Arabs.

MUBARAK THANKS COMMUNIST LEADERS FOR CONDOLENCES

NC211112 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1030 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Cairo, 22 Oct (MENA) -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has sent thank-you cables to heads of state in reply to their condolences on the death of the late leader Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat. Mubarak sent thank-you cables to Hungarian President Pal Losonczi, Polish President Henryk Jablonski, Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak and DPRK President Kim Il-song.

TOURISM AFFAIRS TALKS WITH ISRAEL BEGIN

NC221143 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] The Egyptian-Israeli discussions on tourism affairs began today. The Egyptian side was headed by Jamal an-Nadhir, minister of tourism and civil aviation. The Israeli side was headed by Israeli Tourism Minister Avraham Sharir. The conferees are discussing such subjects as expectations concerning tourist movement between the two countries, the exchange of tourism representations and the modality of handing over the tourist industry equipment and facilities in the Sinai following the restoration of Egyptian sovereignty over the Sinai next April.

BRIEFS

UGANDAN AMBASSADOR DEPARTS -- Cairo, 22 Oct (MENA) -- Ugandan Ambassador in Cairo Swahib Musoke left Cairo this morning for home at the end of his term as his country's ambassador in Cairo. He was seen off at the airport by the acting chief of protocol, Yahya Rif'at. [Text] [Cairo MENA in Arabic 1025 GMT 22 Oct 81 NC]

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUES

No 497: 20 Oct

JN201652 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1615 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Baghdad, 20 Oct (INA) -- Iraqi fighter planes shot down an Iranian fighter plane in a dogfight over the Iranian region of Sar Dasht this morning.

Communique No 497, issued by the Armed Forces General Command this evening, put the known enemy losses during the past 24 hours at 56 dead, 1 personnel carrier, 13 vehicles, 7 guns, 1 excavator, 4 stockpiles of hardware, 2 observation posts and 1 fighter plane. One intact personnel carrier left by the enemy in the prohibited zone in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region was evacuated by Iraqi troops.

The following is the text of communique No 497:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our armed forces continued their activities in the operational sectors yesterday evening and today. Here are the results:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Our units pounded enemy concentrations opposite our positions in the Nowsud region and forced them to flee, leaving behind 26 dead. One vehicle and three guns were also destroyed in the same region.
B. Twelve killed and 4 vehicles, 1 gun, 2 stockpiles of hardware and 1 observation post destroyed in the Abadan region.
C. Nine killed and four vehicles -- two of which were carrying personnel -- one gun and one excavator destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] region.
D. Three killed and one vehicle destroyed in the Shush region.
E. Three killed and one observation post destroyed in the Mehran region.
F. One killed and one vehicle and two guns destroyed in the Iranian region opposite Panjwin.
G. One killed and one vehicle destroyed in the Ahvaz region.
H. One killed in the Mimak region opposite one of our units' positions in Sayf Sa'd.
I. One intact personnel carrier left by the enemy in the prohibited zone in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region has been evacuated.
J. One vehicle destroyed in the Dezful region.
K. One stockpile of hardware destroyed in the Gilan-e Gharb region and another in the Sumar region.
L. Our planes shot down one enemy fighter plane in a dogfight over the Iranian region of Sar Dasht this morning.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 56 dead, 1 personnel carrier, 13 vehicles, 7 guns, 1 excavator, 4 stockpiles of hardware, 2 observation posts and 1 fighter plane.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: Seven martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: One personnel carrier and three mortars damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 20 October 1981

No 498: 21 Oct

JN211651 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1630 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Oct (INA) -- Iraqi aircraft attacked enemy positions and concentrations in the southern sector of the battlefield yesterday and today. Communique No 498, issued by the Armed Forces General Command, said that the Iraqi aircraft scored direct hits and returned safely to base. It added that the antiaircraft defenses shot down one enemy fighter plane in the southern sector of the battlefield yesterday. It also added that Iraqi forces pounded the enemy concentrations in the regions of Nowsud, Khafajiyah [Susangerd] and Mimak and forced them to flee after sustaining losses in both lives and equipment.

The communique put enemy losses during the operations carried out yesterday evening and today at 82 dead and 2 tanks, 1 personnel carrier, 5 vehicles, 3 guns, 8 stockpiles of hardware, 1 observation post and 1 fighter plane destroyed. Following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 498 issued by the Armed Forces General Command.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant armed forces continued their activities in the operational sectors yesterday evening and today. Following are the results:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Enemy concentrations were sighted opposite our units' positions in the Nowsud region. Our forces hit them and forced them to flee, leaving behind 28 killed and 2 guns destroyed. Seven charlatan Khomeyni guards were also killed in the same region.
B. Our forward units pounded enemy concentrations opposite our positions in the Khafajiyah region and forced them to retreat after killing 22 and destroying 2 tanks and 1 personnel carrier. One stockpile of hardware was also destroyed in the same region.
C. Eight killed and one vehicle destroyed in the Mimak region opposite one of our units' positions in Sayf Sa'd.
D. Five killed and one vehicle, one stockpile of hardware and one observation post destroyed in the Shush region.
E. Five killed and one vehicle destroyed in the Sumar region.
F. Four killed and one vehicle destroyed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region.
G. Three killed in the Gilan-e Gharb region.
H. One vehicle, one gun and six stockpiles of hardware destroyed in the Abadan region.
I. Our aircraft attacked enemy positions and concentrations in the southern sector of the battlefield yesterday and this afternoon, scoring direct hits and returning safely to base.
J. Our anti-aircraft defenses shot down one enemy fighter plane in the southern sector of the battlefield yesterday.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 82 dead and 2 tanks, 1 personnel carrier, 5 vehicles, 3 guns, 8 stockpiles of hardware, 1 observation post and 1 fighter plane destroyed.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: Six martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: One personnel carrier damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 21 October 1981

BAGHDAD ON CEASE-FIRE, DANGER TO IRANIAN ARMY

NC211658 Baghdad in Persian to Iran 0600 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear Iranian sisters and brothers, oh masses enraged by the oppression of the clerical regime, dear listeners: From the very start and to express its good will Iraq proposed a cease-fire and talks to overcome differences between the two countries. Later it welcomed efforts by the Islamic countries and nonaligned nations for ending the war and establishing a cease-fire. But Khomeyni's regime took Iraq's peace-seeking efforts and acts as a weakness in war.

Some time ago, the newly selected president of Mr Khomeyni expressed his views on the proposals put forth by Habib Chatti and said that these proposals, which have been accepted by Iraq, show that Iraq has been weakened by war and we will give Mr Chatti's answer too.

Immediately after these remarks and to prove it can gain whatever point it wants, Iraq ordered its forces to advance. Our heroic troops advanced in the Shush area and occupied its strategic points, taking hundreds of captives. Yesterday, too, our airplanes bombed the Shapur port installations and the military centers in that area, completely destroying them. Some 20 days ago too, Iran's oil exporting center in Khark was bombed and oil exports completely halted. Khomeyni's regime will continue to suffer blows inflicted by Iraqi forces so that he will know that Iraq is making peace proposals from a completely strong position and at a time when it is the victor and so that he will know that Iraq welcomes the cease-fire proposals and the commencement of talks.

We want to explain that Iraq's leaving the door open for peace and talks from the very start of the war was mostly because it did not want to inflict more damage on Iran. Iraq did not want Iran to suffer more human and material losses, but the Khomeyni regime proved that it is a warmongerer. We too are prepared to continue the war so long as the Khomeyni regime wants to and we will defend our borders.

Let us see what the Khomeyni regime aims to achieve with the continuation of the war. The reply to this is known by everyone. Not only we but also the Iranians know the reply. The regime's objective in continuing the war is to completely destroy the armed forces because the Khomeyni regime now fears no other force but that of the armed forces and because in an atmosphere of oppression, censorship, executions without trials and savage repression, the people are deprived of any movement. Naturally, the armed forces cannot be mere observers or spectators of the chaotic situation in Iran. Inevitably it will start judging and will take power from the hands of the ruling clergy. [Passage indistinct] Under prevailing conditions, the armed forces should decide and foil Khomeyni's anti-Iranian and anti-Islamic plot.

The other point is that the war is a very good excuse for the Khomeyni regime to attribute any calamity or damage stemming from the regime itself to the war. Therefore, if there is no bread, food, tea, sugar or oil, it can attribute all this to the war and also crush any movement by the people and stifle any voice.

Iraqi forces have not withdrawn even one step from the positions they had a year ago. They continue to defend strong positions and strongly crush any agression by the Khomeyni forces. To express good will and from a position of strength, Iraq has left the door for peace and talks open and should the Iranian Armed Forces want to, it can show good will on its own so that we can thus foil the plan they have drawn up for the destruction of Iran's Armed Forces and disgrace the treacherous and hypocritic mullahs.

ANTI-IRANIAN OPERATIONS IN AHVAZ REGION

JN201522 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1320 GMT 20 Oct 81

[Text] Ahvaz, 20 Oct (INA) -- The Arab fedayeen groups inside the occupied territories of Ahvaz province carried out several successful operations last month against the racist Persian enemy's installations in the Ma'shur and Ahvaz regions.

A responsible spokesman for the command of the Arab Front for the Liberation of Ahvaz said in a statement broadcast over the Voice of al-Qadisiyah from Ahvaz that on 11 September a group planted explosive charges under the oil pipelines between Bandar-e Ma'shur and Hamidiyeh. The charges went off, destroying four pipelines and setting others on fire.

On 13 September, another fedayeen group parked a mined motorcycle near the inside door of the Islamic Republican Party's headquarters. The explosion resulted in killing three Khomeyni guards, wounding seven others and destroying the front part of the building, in addition to burning two cars belonging to charlatan Khomeyni guards.

The spokesman added that on 17 September, a third fedayeen group planted an explosive charge below the Ahvaz-Sarband railway. The charge went off destroying a large section of the railway, burning one wagon and wounding three Persian workers.

ARAB GROUPS SUPPORT AHVAZ LIBERATION FRONT

GF181350 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] Arab masses and organizations have continued to express support for the formation of the Arab Front for the Liberation of Ahvaz, which has launched its armed struggle to liberate Ahvaz from the hegemony of the racist Persians. The General Union of Jordanian Students, Baghdad branch, has sent a cable to the Arab Front for the Liberation of Ahvaz praising the formation of the front on the road to freedom, independence and the liberation of land from the racist Persian occupation. The union has stressed that the blood of the brave Iraqi soldier, which has poured on Ahvaz soil and mixed with the blood of our Arab people, is evidence of the genuiness of Iraq's principles and historic great leadership, which has implanted the glory of victory and the nation's ability to defend its dignity and independence in the minds of the Arab masses.

The Arab masses in Djibouti and Eritrea have expressed their support for the front's struggle to liberate Arab Ahvaz territory from the racist Persians. The masses have denounced the Khomeyni gang's suppressive measures against the Iranian peoples and against the aspirations and goals of the Arab people. They have also blessed the continuing victories achieved by the soldiers of Saddam's qadisiyah in defense of the just patriotic and national rights.

CLANDESTINE RADIO ON ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION

JN190726 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan in Surani Kurdish 1600 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Baghdad -- In its August edition, TARIQ ASH-SHA'B, organ of the Iraqi Communist Party Executive Committee, published a confirmed report that bloody dictator Saddam Husayn's hand was injured in an assassination attempt. A number of aides were also injured. The paper reported that acts of resistance have been stepped up in various Iraqi regions. Following is the text of the report.

Mounting resistance activities prompted the dictatorial authorities to dispatch units of the popular army to Iraqi Kurdistan to fight alongside army units in areas under the control of the Ba'thist authority. It has been confirmed that the absence of dictator Saddam from the celebrations on the establishment of the 'Aflaqite Ba'th Party was due to the fact that he had been the target of an assassination attempt in the middle of August between Ad-Dujayl and Ad-Dawrah. Saddam and a number of his aides received injuries. Bulldozers razed the area to the ground in the wake of the attempt. A state of alert was declared in the Diyali Governorate and the village of (Jaygan) in the Al-Khalis district was encircled and rocketed by helicopters before being stormed by tanks. Scores of citizens were killed or wounded. Forty-five persons were arrested and a number of arms caches unearthed.

Acts of resistance continue in Basra and in other southern towns. A heroic operation to storm the Mosul Prison took place at the end of April. Scores of prisoners of the armed resistance, who were under sentence of death, were freed. Armed clashes also took place between opposition elements and the popular army.

FOREIGN MINISTER HAMMADI MAKES VISIT TO ROME

JN190858 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0745 GMT 19 Oct 81

[Text] Baghdad, 19 Oct (INA) -- Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi left for Rome this morning at the head of an official delegation on a 2-day visit to Italy at the invitation of his Italian counterpart Emilio Colombo.

In a predeparture statement, Dr Hammadi said his talks with Mr Colombo will deal with bilateral relations and with the Arab situation in the Arab region and in Western Europe. Dr Hammadi said the visit comes 1 year after the visit to Italy by 'Izzat Ibrahim, Revolution Command Council vice chairman, and the visit to Iraq by the former Italian prime minister. The two visits have contributed to developing relations between the two friendly countries.

The delegation comprises Ahmad Husayn as-Samarra'i, Foreign Ministry under secretary; Ambassador Muhammad Sa'id as-Sahhaf, director of the international desk at the Foreign Ministry; and a number of ministry officials.

Meets With President, Others

JN211757 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Italian President Alessandro Pertini received Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi in Rome yesterday. Hammadi conveyed to him President Saddam Husayn's greetings. Bilateral relations and spheres of their development were also discussed.

The minister reviewed the Iraqi-Iranian conflict and its causes. The Italian president showed understanding of Iraq's stand on the conflict. The two sides also reviewed the most important Arab and international issues, particularly the Palestinian cause. At the end of the meeting, the Italian president asked the minister to convey his greetings to President Saddam Husayn.

Last night, Dr Sa'dun Hammadi met with Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo. The minister also met with the heads of the Arab diplomatic missions in Rome yesterday and reviewed with them the latest developments in the Arab homeland. He briefed them on the results of his talks with Italian officials, stressing the importance of promoting the Arab-Italian relations in the interests of the two sides.

DETAILS ON WEST BANK CIVIL ADMINISTRATION

JN221559 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 22 Oct 81 pp 1, 18

[AR-RA'Y dispatch: "Occupation Trying To Implement Civilian Administration; Municipal, Village Councils Likely To Be Dissolved"]

[Text] The Occupied West Bank -- A report received by AR-RA'Y from the occupied West Bank says that the so-called civilian administration which the Zionist occupation proposes to set up in accordance with the suspect plan proposed by Israeli Defense Minister Ariel Sharon will be established on a priority basis.

Among other things, the plan provides for appointing a number of Arabs in senior posts who will have power to deal with the daily life and problems of citizens.

Israeli officials believe that the fact that these persons occupy key posts dealing with the citizens' daily life will force the Arab citizens to gradually deal with the proposed administration.

The proposed appointments are as follows:

1. An Arab is to be appointed to the post of interior affairs officer responsible for internal security, local police and all the other institutes that come under the officer in charge of interior affairs in the military administration command, this includes the municipalities. The officer will also be responsible for citizens' movement across the bridges [to Jordan].

2. Another person is to appointed to take charge of health and social affairs and will be given wide powers in this regard.

3. An official is to be appointed to be responsible for transport, traffic, the licencing of vehicles and issuing driving licenses.

4. Another official is to be appointed for judiciary and court affairs, with the exception of military courts.

5. An official will be appointed in charge of information, culture and press and film censorship in the West Bank.

6. An official is to be appointed in charge of education. He will be given wide powers with regard to the appointment and dismissal of teachers in the West Bank.

Occupation authorities are also considering placing the Ramallah broadcasting station under control of the civilian administration.

It is understood that it is intended to dissolve the municipal councils and probably the village councils in the West Bank in order to hold new elections shortly after the new administration comes into effect.

BRIEFS

NEW BAHRAINI AMBASSADOR -- Amman, 21 Oct (PETRA) -- Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim yesterday received 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Hasan, Bahraini ambassador to the Royal Hashemite Court, who presented a copy of his credentials. [Excerpt] [Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 21 Oct 81 JN]

LIBYAN ENVOY CONVEYS MESSAGE TO SARKIS

NC221330 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] President Ilyas Sarkis this morning received a message from Libyan President Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. The message was conveyed to him by the secretary of the Popular Committee of the Libyan Brotherhood Bureau in Lebanon, Salih ad-Duruqi. The meeting lasted from 1100 to 1200 today after which the following dialogue took place with Ad-Duruqi:

[Begin recording] [Ad-Duruqi] I conveyed an oral message from Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to his excellency the president and discussed some bilateral issues and common Arab issues. These include the question of the vicious onslaught led by the United States and its followers against the Jamahiriyah and features of the Libyan initiative raised by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi on 1 September to find a solution to the Lebanese crisis.

[Question] There are contacts you are undertaking with all the Lebanese sides regarding the Libyan initiative. What point have these contacts reached and what are their results?

[Answer] We have covered a good distance. The results, in our opinion, have so far been very positive. We hope to complete these contacts soon.

[Question] A final question. There is talk today about a tripartite summit among Presidents Sarkis, Al-Asad and Colonel al-Qadhdhafi. Is there anything clear regarding this subject?

[Answer] The idea was raised by some sides, but nothing official has been determined.

[Question] In other words, there are contacts in this regard.

[Answer] I think so.

[Question] Has a date been set for this meeting?

[Answer] No date has been set, and no official talks have taken place on this matter.

[Question] That is to say, there are contacts but no date has been set yet.

[Answer] Yes. [end recording]

UK PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR HOME

NC221346 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] The British parliamentary and information delegation left Beirut at noon today for home at the conclusion of a 5-day visit to Lebanon at the invitation of the Lebanese Information Ministry within the framework of the international information campaign to rally support for southern Lebanon.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Information Ministry Director General Radwan Mawlawi and a British Embassy representative.

Speaking about his impressions at the airport, the head of the delegation, Mr Moyle, said: Actually, this beautiful country has faced a disaster it was not responsible for and was not of its own making. We have met with all the parties and leaders in Lebanon and heard their views.

He added: I shall convey these impressions to the Houses of Commons and Lords to acquaint them with the real situation we have seen in Lebanon. I shall also convey all this to the EEC members who, we feel, can do something to solve the Middle East problem.

British MP Hamilton said: The problem of this area is of interest to us just as it is of interest to all the European countries. We shall support Lord Carrington's position which aims at solving this problem. I think that there are some positive steps that will appear soon regarding the Middle East problem which could help find solutions to the problems of the area.

JUNBLATT SAID TO RESIGN NATIONAL MOVEMENT POST

NC230707 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Excerpt] In a lengthy statement to the Saudi AL-JAZIRAH, former Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam says that Walid Junblatt has resigned his post as the chairman of the National Movement but that he has refrained from announcing his resignation from the movement, which Salam describes as the communist movement, for certain reasons.

VOL REPORTS LARGE-SCALE PURGES IN EGYPTIAN ARMY

NC221806 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] According to information received by the Voice of Lebanon, large-scale purges are in progress in the various army commands in Egypt and they are to be followed by similar moves in the administrative and general civilian departments. A group of Egyptian officers who had links with the intelligence service of an Eastern socialist state have been arrested, according to the information.

VOL SAYS PLO ARRESTS PRO-ABU NIDAL PALESTINIANS

NC221422 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Responsible sources reported today that the Fatah security organ has arrested a number of Palestinians belonging to the Abu Nidal wing, including two who were preparing a boobytrapped vehicle in Al-Baddawi camp, north Tripoli, which exploded, killing them and wounding a third. [sentence as heard] This incident took place yesterday in Al-Baddawi camp. The sources added that the group was planning to assassinate Abu Za'im.

ATTEMPT ON NATIONALIST LEADER'S LIFE REPORTED

JN221145 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0930 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Beirut, 22 Oct (INA) -- Mr Mustafa Sa'd, head of the nationalist movement in southern Lebanon, escaped an attempt on his life in southern Lebanon yesterday.

Palestinian sources told the INA correspondent here that Mr Mustafa Sa'd's companions arrested five elements who took part in the assassination attempt. These sources add that three of these elements belong to the shu'ubist Amal movement while the other two are members of the Deuxieme Bureau (intelligence) in the Lebanese Army. They say that the five elements who tried to assassinate the head of the nationalist movement in the south are under close observation in Labib Abu Dhahr Hospital after being shot at and wounded by Mr Sa'd's companions. It is to be recalled that the Lebanese war was triggered off when armed elements assassinated Ma'ruf Sa'd in April 1975.

AL-ASAD RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM SAUDI MONARCH

JN221542 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1500 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Damascus, 2 Oct (SANA) -- President Hafiz al-Asad today received a message from His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. The message was conveyed to President al-Asad this afternoon by Saudi Ambassador in Damascus Shaykh 'Abd al-Muhsin az-Zayd.

AL-BA'TH DENOUNCES EUROPEAN 'TWO-FACED' POLICY

JN221120 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0800 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Damascus, 22 Oct (SANA) -- Today AL-BA'TH affirms that European proposals and ideas for solving the so-called Middle East problem revolve round the Camp David accords, adding that the European role does not and will not go beyond the U.S. framework. The paper points out that this role not only complements Washington's role but that in playing such a role, Europe is also maintaining a two-faced policy in its relations with the Arabs.

In a commentary today entitled "Western Europe and the Sinai Force," the paper says that Europe is working alongside U.S. policy -- with all the threats to the Arab nation that such a policy purports -- while at the same time playing the role of hypocrite and deceiver where the Arab side is concerned, as manifested by the issuing of more and more glittering but empty statements while pursuing crooked and variegated policies in order to maintain its interests in our region.

The paper adds: We must also point to another truth, that Europe is participating in one way or another with the United States in its aggressive onslaught against the Arabs, as is clearly manifested in the provocative NATO maneuvers in the Mediterranean and the European forces and naval units deployed on the seas and at military bases both near and within our region.

The paper cites the announcements of some West European states that they will participate in the multinational force in the Sinai -- which has a U.S. majority and which the United States decided to form within the framework of the Camp David accords. The paper adds: Such announcements at the present time on participation in this force, when there is much talk of a new European role in solving the Middle East issue, only confirm the cunning two-faced nature of European policy and, consequently, expose European hostility toward the Arabs and Arab issues.

In conclusion, the paper calls on the Arabs to end the European two-faced strategy and adopt a firm and positive Arab stand in order to make Europe realize that such an aggressive policy is unacceptable.

MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD, SECURITY CLASH IN ALEPPO

NC221816 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] The security situation in Syria, especially in Aleppo, has been no better than in Lebanon. According to information received by the Voice of Lebanon, an armed clash occurred in the Bab al-Faraj quarter at 1800 yesterday between Muslim Brotherhood members and members of the regular special units. Six security men and an unspecified number of Muslim Brotherhood members and some civilians were killed. The entire area was sealed off and a curfew was imposed.

Another clash occurred yesterday in Al-Hammariyah in Aleppo between security forces and armed members of the Muslim Brotherhood. There were several casualties on both sides.

On the Damascus-Aleppo road, a bomb exploded in a bus belonging to the (Al-Karnak) company, killing a number of passengers.

RADIO: SYRIAN AIRLIFT MAY BE TO SAUDI ARABIA

TA221801 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1745 GMT 22 Oct 81

[From the Evening Newsreel]

[Text] The airlift to Libya continued today and it seems that this evening an announcement will be made in Washington that will clarify the affair. Our monitor Mikha'el Gurdus learned further details a few minutes ago, and here is his report:

[Gurdus] At least four U.S. planes also flew today on behalf of Libya in the direction of Syria. It was made clear to us this evening that at least a part of the aircraft continued to fly from Syria in the direction of Saudi Arabia and it is therefore possible that this is a massive airlift of Muslim pilgrims between Saudi Arabia and Libya and Syria. The affair is being examined in the United States and we were told that the State Department in Washington may within a short time release a clarification on the subject.

SYRIA, JORDAN REPORTEDLY DIFFER OVER PEACE PROCESS

TA221024 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Jordan and Saudi Arabia are at odds over the question of including the Soviet Union in the peace process in the Middle East. Arab sources told our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari that Jordan's King Husayn failed to persuade the oil emirates to support his stance during his tour of the area a few days ago. Only Kuwait and Iraq support Jordan on including the Soviet Union in the political process. The other Persian Gulf countries support the Saudi position to give priority to the United States.

Our correspondent has learned that due to Jordan's opposition to this aspect of the Saudi plan, King Husayn wanted to replace his prime minister, Mudar Badran, with a politician acceptable to the Syrians, 'Abd al-Mun'im Rifa'i. However, As-Sadat's murder upset his scheme. Syria also objects to the Saudi plan.

RADIO REPORTS AUSTRALIAN POSITION ON SINAI FORCE

TA221240 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Australia has announced it will send troops to the multinational force in the Sinai, if Britain and Canada also join. Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser announced this in Canberra. He told Parliament he had sent messages on this issue to the U.S. President, to New Zealand, Canada and Britain but had not yet received replies. Australia is scheduled to send some 300 soldiers to the Sinai. Last night the French President announced that he agrees in principle to send soldiers to the Sinai. French, Italian and British representatives will discuss the issue today.

LIKUD MEMBER ON TALKS WITH PLO, U.S. VISIT

JN230846 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 0730 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] MK Zeigerman from the Likud Party has suggested that Israel conduct negotiations with the PLO. In an interview with our radio correspondent, Zeigerman expressed the belief that negotiations should be held with this organization if it recognizes the State of Israel and cancels the Palestinian National Charter.

Zeigerman, who returned this week from a visit to the United States, said he had the impression that the Reagan administration would do all it can to make the PLO recognize Israel and also make Israel hold negotiations with this organization. Therefore, he concluded, Israel must be ready to make counterproposals in order to gain precedence in the media.

MK Zeigerman also suggested the appointment of former Justice Minister Shmo'il Tamir as Israeli ambassador in Washington in place of the present ambassador, Efrayim 'Evron, who, he said, should be given a ministerial post.

POLL REVEALS ISRAELIS EVENLY DIVIDED ON U.S. BASES

TA220904 Jerusalem POST in English 22 Oct 81 p 3

[Report by political correspondent]

[Text] Tel Aviv -- The Israeli public is evenly divided over the issue of letting the U.S. establish military bases in this country. This emerged from the latest public opinion poll conducted for the Jerusalem POST by the Modi'in Ezrahi Applied Research Centre. The survey was held among a representative sample of 1,240 adults at the beginning of the month.

To the question: "Is it desirable for Israel to let the U.S. establish military bases on its soil?" -- 48.7 percent responded "Yes," 45.5 percent said "No," and 5.8 percent remained undecided.

Centre Director Dr Sara Shemer said that analysis of the data indicated that among the opponents to the establishment of U.S. Army bases here, were a preponderance of the 23-30 age group, the better-educated and Sabras of western parentage.

HABIB EXPECTED IN MIDEAST MID-NOVEMBER

TA230748 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] U.S. Special Envoy Philip Habib is expected to return to the Middle East in the middle of next month. QOL YISRA'EL's political affairs reporter says a high official in the U.S. State Department is currently concluding a series of meetings in the region to prepare for Habib's return. Israeli political sources told our reporter that Israel has again raised with the Americans the request that it takes up the issue of the Syrian missiles in Lebanon. It now appears that Habib will deal with the missile issue as part of an overall plan on Lebanon.

AUTONOMY TALKS BREAK FOR 2 DAYS, NO DETAILS

TA221827 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] The first day of autonomy talks in Tel Aviv has ended, with the Israeli, Egyptian and American delegations now beginning a 2-day break before resuming the talks on Sunday after the Muslim and Jewish Sabbath. The head of the Israeli delegation, Hayim Kubersky, director-general of the ministry of the interior, told our reporter, Alan Ben-'Ami, that the talks were good and substantive. However, he would not go into details, saying the delegations had all agreed that nothing is to be made public.

VARIED REACTIONS TO AUTONOMY NEGOTIATIONS

'Test' of Mubarak

TA221127 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 22 Oct 81 p 1

[Report by political correspondent 'Uzi Benziman]

[Excerpt] The political circles in Jerusalem view the autonomy talks, which were resumed yesterday evening in Tel Aviv, as a test of the new Egyptian Government's intention regarding implementation of the Camp David accords on the introduction of self-rule in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza. The new round of talks, which will last 9 days, is the result of the agreement reached by As-Sadat and Begin in their recent meeting in Alexandria. Jerusalem will take particular note of the positions to be put forward by the Egyptian delegation in order to determine how far they reflect readiness on the part of Husni Mubarak to advance the prospect of reaching understanding and implementing the autonomy plan.

Jerusalem is aware of the fact that during As-Sadat's rule the autonomy talks hit an impasse, but it is noted that the talks were conducted in a positive atmosphere. Now it will be seen whether any change has occurred -- for better or for worse -- in the approach of the Egyptian delegation. In this connection, some government circles are concerned about the standing of 'Usamah al-Baz, a member of Husni Mubarak's staff who also serves as director general of the Egyptian Foreign Ministry. In Jerusalem, Al-Baz is regarded as one who finds it difficult to accept the peace process (even though he was an active participant in the formulation of the Camp David agreements) and as a person who manifested a tough approach to Israeli representatives during the negotiations. Al-Baz was also conspicuous in his distaste [histaygut] for forming any sort of social contacts with Israeli representatives. In the wake of As-Sadat's death, Al-Baz's importance within the Egyptian Government has grown, as he is a close aide of Mubarak's.

In the Tel Aviv talks the Israeli delegation will call for the implementation of agreements reached some 4 weeks ago in Cairo, according to which talks will focus on a series of principles for instituting autonomy. The Israeli delegation will reject Egyptian attempts to deviate from the Camp David accords -- as these are interpreted by Israel.

Jerusalem attaches particular importance to the talks that began yesterday because this is the first effort, following months of paralysis in the negotiations, to set the autonomy talks in motion again. Israel expects significant progress to be made in this round of talks, thus enabling the negotiations to continue.

'Sources' on Summit Need

TA230551 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] Authoritative Israeli sources believe that only a summit meeting between Prime Minister Menahem Begin, the Egyptian president and a senior U.S. representative will bring about, if at all, an agreement on principles on the autonomy. Our political correspondent reports that in the talks of the experts about the autonomy in Tel Aviv yesterday, the parties again discussed the order of the topics on the agenda and the positions of the parties. Sources on the Israeli side told our political correspondent they estimated there were no chances of reaching any sort of agreement this way. Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i has joined the ministerial team conducting the autonomy talks.

Daily Criticizes U.S. Stand

JN230810 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 23 Oct 81

[From the press review]

[Text] In a commentary entitled "Talks Under Pressure," HATZOFE, organ of the National Religious Party, says: A U.S. shadow prevails over the autonomy talks that began in Tel Aviv yesterday. According to a statement, Washington is trying to influence Israel to show more good intentions in order to strengthen the stand of Egypt's new president, Husni Mubarak, as the Americans claims.

HATZOFE adds that it is not the first time that the United States -- which is participating in the autonomy talks as an observer -- wants to lay down the results of the talks. They did the same thing when As-Sadat was alive.

HATZOFE expresses the belief that such a stand by the U.S. Administration in Washington will not help the talks progress. On the contrary, such a stand has often led to a freeze or to Egypt adopting extremist stands. Thus there were no possibilities for making progress in the talks in accordance with the spirit of the Camp David accords.

The paper says: The **central** problem in these talks is whether Egypt seeks to achieve autonomy in accordance with the Camp David accords or seeks new solutions that contradict the spirit of these accords.

It adds: It is inferred from Egyptian statements that there is a significant transformation in the stands of the Egyptian leadership on the essence of autonomy in Judea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip. It is clear that Egypt believes that the concept of autonomy is such that it constitutes a stage of preparing for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. Moreover, the Egyptians are also calling for the PLO's participation in the talks on the future of the regions.

HATZOFE states that Israel cannot accept nonimplementation of all that pertains to autonomy as stipulated in the Camp David accords at a time when it is implementing to the last detail all that pertains to its pledges to Egypt.

HATZOFE cautions against one-sided implementation of agreements.

LIKUD ON POSSIBILITY OF EARLY ELECTIONS

TA230715 Jerusalem POST in English 23 Oct 81 p 1

[Report by Mark Segal]

[Text] The 10th Knesset will definitely not run its legal four-year course, the Likud leadership has decided, although new elections will not be held before the scheduled April 1982 Sinai withdrawal.

The Likud has not yet decided whether early elections to the 11th Knesset will be held before next autumn or together with the November 1982 municipal polls, or to postpone the municipal vote for six to 10 months and then hold both elections in the latter part of 1983.

All this was learned yesterday from senior Cabinet sources amid an increasing flow of reports within the Likud about early elections.

HA'ARETZ yesterday carried a story from its London correspondent that Herut MK Mikha'el Reiser had told a closed meeting of British Herut that Premier Menahem Begin and Deputy Premier David Levi had been actively discussing new elections. Reiser, who is close to Levi, reportedly mentioned the reasons for such a strategy to be Begin's increasing discomfort with his razor-edge coalition of 61, especially due to the burgeoning demands of Agudat Yisra'el and the instability of the truncated National Religious Party and Tami.

Herut reactions ranged from "What's Reiser shooting his big mouth off again for" to "total rubbish."

However, one well-placed Likud source said the survival of the present coalition, and hence the advent of new elections, hinged on the number of factors. These include:

-- The kind of political and psychological impact the Sinai withdrawal will have on the nation and the coalition parties.

-- The outcome of the litigation facing Labour, Social Affairs and Absorption Minister Aharon Abu-Hatzera and a possible change in Tami's coalition orientation.

-- The new path of TELEM in its post-Dayan period.

The Likud source expected that Begin's government could weather any crisis over the withdrawal, with labour and other opposition support counter-balancing desertions by right-wing coalition MK's. There were hopes that after the withdrawal, the coalition would be able to broaden its base.

The Likud was mindful of the late Moshe Dayan's advice to his followers in TELEM to wait until May (after the withdrawal) before deciding on their party's future. It was believed that TELEM's Yiga'el Hurvitz and Zalman Shoval would finally opt for Likud.

Moreover, the Likud was counting onlabour being torn apart in the coming year by the renewed leadership struggle, the source said.

HA'ARETZ REPORTS ON PLANS FOR WEST BANK

TA211200 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 21 Oct 81 p 1

[Report by Yehuda Litani]

[Text] Hebrew University Prof Menahem Milson will begin to serve as the director of the civilian administration in Judaea and Samaria at the end of this month. As of that day, the post of Commander of Judaea and Samaria will be abolished. The current commander, Brig Gen Binyamin Ben-Eli'ezer, will therefore end his term at the end of this month.

The idea is to separate the civilian functions from the military ones in the West Bank area, with which the commander of the Central Command and his subordinates will deal from now on. The civilian functions will be handled by the civilian administration headed by Professor Milson. Professor Milson, who had in the past served as an adviser on Arab affairs to the commander of Judaea and Samaria and the coordinator of activities in the territories, holds the rank of colonel. He taught Arabic and Arabic literature at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. When President as-Sadat last visited Israel, Professor Milson was appointed his aide de camp.

Civilian commanders of districts will work under Professor Milson, and contacts are already underway with some civilians on these posts.

A Defense Ministry source said yesterday that the intention is to completely change the deployment of the government of Judaea and Samaria, not only by appointing civilian commanders and a director of civilian administration but in the approach to the subject. The separation between the civilian and military duties will, according to the source, ease handling terrorism and the idea is to step up drastically the war against it. On the other hand, if and when autonomy is applied to those territories, the source added, it will easily be possible to continue the IDF and security forces' duties in Judaea and Samaria, and replace the civilian administration with the autonomy.

This HA'ARETZ reporter has learned that the intention is to appoint a civilian as coordinator of activities in the territories in the near future. He is to replace the current coordinator, Maj Gen Dani Mat. At this stage there is no intention of appointing a director of civilian administration for the Gaza Strip. According to the heads of the defense establishment, the problems in the strip are different from those in the West Bank and therefore, at this stage, the commander of the Gaza Strip, Brigadier General Lunz, will remain in office.

MA'ARIV CITES REACTION TO MILSON APPOINTMENT

TA211349 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 21 Oct 81 p 3

[Report by Yosef Tzuri'el]

[Text] The appointment of Prof Menahem Milson as the head of the civilian administration of Judaea and Samaria beginning next month has elicited concern among the confirmed PLO supporters in the region, but persons considered moderate also fear initiatives that would encourage Arab circles to cooperate with Israel toward the implementation of the autonomy, as called for by the Camp David accords.

This is the first time that such an appointment has aroused fear and doubt among the Arabs of Judaea and Samaria. This is because Professor Milson is known to the Arab mayors and public figures, has become familiar to them first as an Arab affairs adviser in Judaea and Samaria, and later in the office of the coordinator of activities in the territories.

It transpires from what these people had heard as well as from what Professor Milson himself published that he believes Israel's policy in the territories inadvertently allowed the PLO to base itself there, whereas those circles that can be described as moderate and which at any rate never were, nor are today, staunch supporters of the terrorist organization with all its branches have been increasingly weakened.

Professor Milson's agreement to take charge of all civilian services in Judaea and Samaria beginning next month has been interpreted by local Arabs as indicating that he has been given a mandate to act as he sees fit, with the fundamental goal being the establishment of an infrastructure for the autonomy.

The person considered the most moderate among the mayors, Ilyas Frayj of Bethlehem, said last night: "Professor Milson is known to be an intellectual and a pleasant interlocutor, but the job he took upon himself is complicated and involved, and the distinction between military and civilian services under the Military Government is unclear to me and it is doubtful whether it is comprehended by those who had proposed it."

Hebron Mayor Mustafa an-Natshah said: "The new Israeli policy is only a change of attire. Therefore, no good will come of it. What is even worse is that I believe it comes in order to emphasize to an even greater extent Israel's need to base itself in the area. "What has been done in the region recently indicates to me what we are to expect in the near future. In such circumstances, how can anyone expect us to cooperate with the people who carry out the new policy? It is as though we were required to lose our identity as a Palestinian entity. Supposing we agree, what will happen to our children and grandchildren?"

Attorney 'Aziz Shihadah from Ramallah, who has for years been regarded by Israeli circles as a person with whom it is pleasant to exchange views on a multitude of issues, said: "Professor Milson is well known to me. He is well versed in Arabic literature and culture. He is a man who knows how to respect another. If the report is true and he has undertaken the job of supervisor of civilian affairs in our region, his job will be difficult and will not amount to much good. The autonomy plan cannot be implemented as long as it is limited to people and not to the land which we inhabit, it is therefore a pity that he should exert efforts in our region. As for the other spheres, I for one fear excess complications as a result of the division between security and civilian affairs."

AL-QUDS Editor in Chief Mahmud Abu Zuluf, who is considered by Israelis as a moderate person and as a result has many enemies, said: "Professor Milson is the father of the theory of 'divide and rule' in territories presently under Israeli control. Therefore, if this concept is his guideline in his new job, he is bound to fail. In order for him to succeed, he must deal with the local Arabs in a humane fashion. What is more, he must regard them as one entity. There is no division, nor should there be one, between the rural and the urban populace, or between those amenable to cooperation and those who must be oppressed for maintaining independent views."

Security elements said last night that the new policy that will soon be implemented will make possible a reassessment of the theories that have not been realized at all, with the chief guideline being limiting the PLO's influence on the Arabs of the territories.

According to security elements, there are many signs in the field indicating that under better conditions than the present ones it will be possible to locate people who will be prepared to cooperate with Israel on the way to implementing the autonomy. These people can mainly be found in the villages, but also in the towns and smaller urban settlements.

RADIO SURVEYS MILSON'S VIEWS ON TERRITORIES

TA211427 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 21 Oct 81

[Report by Jerry Cheslow]

[Text] The race has begun between Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon and Yasir 'Arafat over the territories; the length is until April, when the remainder of Sinai is to be returned to Egypt. That's how one source close to the new civilian governor of the West Bank, Prof Menahem Milson, described the appointment. Milson's views on the territories -- views which got him the post -- are that Israeli policy as initiated by the late Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, was a series of blunders that led to the rise of the PLO and the decline of the more moderate Jordanian influence. He sees the frequent use of Israel army force on the West Bank as a reflection of the failure of those policies to develop Israeli influence in the areas.

Milson is on record as saying that Dayan was not really responsible for the open bridges policy, but that it evolved because after the 1967 war the West Bank produce was rotting in the fields, and the Jordan River was low, encouraging smuggling. When Dayan heard about the trade between the West Bank and the Hashemite Kingdom he gave his approval, according to the new governor.

Milson gives a series of examples of how the Dayan policy, in his opinion, destroyed the moderates and left the stage open to PLO threats and financial manipulation. He notes that as early as 1968, when a former Jordanian foreign minister visited Amman making pro-Jordanian statements, he was not allowed back in [to the West Bank]. At the same time, then Mayor Hamdi (Kan'an) of Nabulus openly called on the city's youth to join the terrorist organizations, and a deep friendship developed between (Kan'an) and Dayan.

Dayan's policy of so-called nonintervention, according to Milson, allowed the publication of pro-PLO newspapers in the territories, leading to constant incitement. Among the measures that Milson has supported are the ban on bringing PLO money into the territories, censorship of pro-PLO statements and publications, and a campaign to ensure that people can express anti-PLO opinions without fear of reprisals from the terror groups.

Sources close to Milson have said that Israel must intervene quickly and forcefully, supporting the moderate elements, through the carrot-and-stick approach, making it worthwhile to support Israel. Permits for traveling to the Arab countries should be more selective, they say, noting that Jordan has representatives in the territories who screen those visiting Amman -- so why doesn't Israel do the same through her representatives? They support the promotion of pro-Israeli elements such as Mustafa Dudin's village league in the Hebron area. They also reject the policy of allowing the joint PLO-Jordan Committee in Amman to finance local projects, seeing it as a terrorist tool for buying influence. The money, they say, could be raised by increasing the municipal taxes.

If these measures are implemented, the sources predict that by April Israel will find moderate, nonterrorist elements who are willing to participate in the autonomy negotiations.

ALGERIA

ECONOMIC COOPERATION DOCUMENTS SIGNED WITH USSR

LD222126 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] The meetings of the preparatory committee for economic, scientific and technical cooperation between Algeria and the Soviet Union ended in Moscow recently with the signing of a number of documents defining the new aims of the cooperation between the two countries and laying down the text of a protocol which could be the working basis for the seventh session of that committee which will be held in Algeirs next November on the ministerial level.

The documents endorsed during the preparatory session showed the willingness of the two sides to deepen and strengthen the cooperation between them and to take notice of the priorities defined by the Algerian 5-year plan for economic development. In this connection the two sides agreed to realize an important program in the field of irrigation which included building four large dams in Algeria. The two sides examined the possibility of participating in building a number of dams in various parts of the homeland's territory.

Regarding the industrial sector, the two sides agreed on building a spare parts [words indistinct] and reinforced glass factory in [word indistinct].

The two sides examined the possibility of developing cooperation in the sector of minerals, housing and building materials. In the field of vocational training, the two sides defined ways of building 20 centers for vocational training and decided in this connection to participate in building 40 centers as well as a number of higher education institutions in Algeria within the framework of cooperation agreements between Algeria and the Soviet Union.

The experts of the two delegations examined the possiblity of cooperation in the field of housing and railway construction, exchange of experiences and technology and ways and means of developing cooperation between the two countries in general.

SENEGALESE COOPERATION COMMISSION MEETS

PM161223 ALGIERS EL MOUDJAHID in French 8 Oct 81 p 14

[APA reports "Cooperation Under Way"]

[Text] Algiers -- The joint Algerian-Senegalese Cooperation Commission held its second session in Algiers 5-7 October 1981.

The Senegalese delegation was headed by Minister of Commerce Falilou Kane and the Algerian delegation by Politburo member and Finance Minister M'hamed Yala. The meeting reportedly took place in an atmosphere marked by "fraternal friendship and understanding."

Both sides stress the desire expressed by Presidents Abdou Diouf and Chadli Bendjedid at their meeting in At-Tavif and Nairobi to give a new dimension to relations between the two countries.

They recall the exchange of visits by the two countries foreign ministers which made it possible to lay the foundations for strengthening cooperation relations which follow a harmonious type of south-south relations, in keeping with the common desire to promote inter-African cooperation in all spheres.

This favorable framework enabled the commission to produce satisfying results and fulfill the duty of solidarity in an exemplary way by a sound assessment of cooperation and mutual efforts for development.

Thus, it is pointed out, this session provided an opportunity to examine the present state of Algerian-Senegalese relations and to seek appropriate ways of promoting and extending them and smoothing out possible difficulties.

In this context the commission decided to attach special importance to injecting fresh dynamism into trade relations and establishing the bases for economic and financial cooperation capable of breathing decisive new life into Algeria-Senagalese relations.

It also attached great importance to cultural and social cooperation which is regarded as the preferential sphere of cooperation and an irreplacable source of mutual enrichment.

In addition the leaders of the two delegations signed bilateral agreements thus strengthening and expanding the framework of cooperation.

During his visit Senegalese delegation head Falilou Kane had a meeting with prime minister And FLN Politburo member Mohamed Benahmed Abdelgham, and with the ministers of heavy industry, trade, information and culture, education and scientific research, the secretary of state for fishing and with the secretary general of the ministry of agriculture and agrarian reform.

LIBYA

JUSTICE SECRETARY DOES NOT WANT WAR WITH EGYPT

LD180856 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0730 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] Kuwait, 18 Oct -- Today it was reported here that Libyan Secretary of Justice Muhammad Abu Al-Qasim Az-Zuwayy said that his country does not wish to enter into war with its two neighbors Egypt and Sudan. He blamed the Sudanese Government for escalating tension with Libya.

The Kuwait paper AL-WATAN quoted Az-Zuwayy as saying the aim behind this escalation by Sudan, which increased after the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat, was to reinstate Chadian Defense Minister Hissein Habre, who was defeated by the forces of President Guokouni Ouddei with large Libyan military support at the end of last year in Ndjamena.

He said the Libyan forces in Chad drove out pro-Harre forces from three villages along the Sudanese border at the beginning of this month in the wake of an assault by the Libyan forces backed by fighter aircraft.

Earlier this month Sudan accused Libya of strafing Sudanese villages on the border with Chad. Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri also accused Libya of making preparations to invade this country. President Numayri expresed his readiness to make Sudan a base for what he described as joint punitive actions against Libya by the United States, Egypt and Sudan and he called on America to speed up the supply of arms.

Az-Zuwayy said the only dispute between Khartoum and Tripoli is over the question of Habre. He added that Libya does not wish to wage a war with Egypt. He said decisions have been made by the Libyan people's congresses to "prevent any confrontation between the Libyan and Egyptian armies."

However, he explained that the only condition for reconciliation with Egypt is for it to abandon the Camp David accords and the peace treaty with Israel. He called on the Arab countries to "place all their resources at Egypt's disposal because it is not proper for the Arab nation to remain a bystander to America's avid assault on Egypt in order to make it follow the Camp David line, and we must avidly launch ourselves on Egypt to restore it to its Arab nation.

JANA EDITOR COMMENTS ON ARTICLE IN CAIRO PAPER

LD181558 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1450 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] Tripoli, 18 Oct (JANA) -- In an article disseminated today by MENA, Cairo's AL-JUMHURIYAH affirmed Egypt's adherence to the Arab right in Palestine and to the realization of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination. The paper added that Egypt believes that every party must assume responsibility for its cause and that Egypt's role will only be to help the Palestinian people retrieve their legitimate rights.

Commenting on this, JANA's political editor points out that these statements by AL-JUMHURIYAH help to restore confidence in Egypt's return to the Arab fold and its assumption of its pan-Arab role of shouldering the burden of the struggle for Palestine and other causes. The paper's comments, he adds, have great political significance indicating a new line being pursued in Egypt following As-Sadat's death. This line has begun to crystallize in a manner which calls for satisfaction and reaffirms Egypt's Arab character and the ability of the Egyptian people to continue to struggle in the front trenches for the cause of Palestine, the Palestinians' right to self-determination and the Arab nation's commitment to support that right through the continuation of the struggle to affirm it in a practical manner.

The paper's clear signs, following As-Sadat's death, affirm that his political line was wrong, particularly as it caused Egypt to lose its leading role. These signs also indicate another fact, a vital fact: The Palestine cause concerns neither As-Sadat, America nor the other imperialist countries. It concerns only the Palestinians who have the right to decide on it, as affirmed by the Egyptian paper AL-JUMHURIYAH.

In the face of this new indication, which affirms the Palestinian people's rights, we believe the Egyptian people, as they shoulder responsibility for change and clean-up, affirm beyond all doubt that they had nothing to do with the traitorous agreements concluded by traitor As-Sadat which constitute a departure from all values and laws.

TRIPOLI NOT SURE ABOUT EGYPT'S FUTURE LINE

LD182030 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1512 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Brothers: God's peace, mercy and blessings be with you. The follower of events in Egypt, since the death of the symbol of treason As-Sadat on 6 October and until this very moment, notes the speed with which events are taking place and that what is taking place in Egypt is extremely grave and demands an objective pause to analyze their dimensions and the threat they pose to the Egyptian and Arab peoples and probably to international peace and security in general.

If the assassination of As-Sadat by fire, in execution of the sentence passed on him by the Arab People's Court on 19 November 1979 and his fall before the eyes of the world, constitutes a bold heroic act manifesting the will of the Arab masses both inside and outside Egypt, the events taking place now do not call for reassurance about Egypt's present and future in the days following the death of the traitor. This is because the death and fall of As-Sadat do not mean the death and fall of all As-Sadats, nor do they mean that treason was buried with As-Sadat.

For the As-Sadatites both inside and outside Egypt are still alive and there are still other Arab As-Sadatities in fraternal Arab countries who are perhaps more rancorous and more serious agents and more ready to commit acts of treason and treachery than he. Herein lies the danger.

This is a fact which the revolutionary forces in the Arab homeland must fully understand. They must not become overoptimistic about the assassination and fall of As-Sadat.

If the revolutionary and progressive forces in the Arab homeland have expressed optimism about any radical changes that will take place following the death of As-Sadat in the interest of the progress and goodwill of the Egyptian people and the entire Arab nation out of their belief that treason and the documents of capitulation which As-Sadat signed have been buried with him, that the stable David process has died with As-Sadat, that the so-called autonomy talks have ended once and for all and that the Palestinian people in the occupied territory and the Palestinian refugees in southern Lebanon will realize their hopes and aspirations to return to their homes after the death of As-Sadat, who was an obstacle to this and who plotted with the enemy against them, then reality shows most certainly that matters will become more intricate than ever before, that the situation can explode at any moment and that the area might witness a war between the forces of good and the forces of evil -- a war in which the forces of good will certainly triumph as established historical facts have proven over hundreds of thousands of years.

When the revolution forces asked their masses in the Arab homeland to consider the statement issued by the Egyptian Government following the death of As-Sadat as a mere statement demanded by circumstances and when they asked us not to anticipate events for the new Egyptian leadership who could still realize the good and aspirations pinned on it for bringing Egypt back into the fold of the Arab nation by means of a bold national and pan-Arab resolution which the Egyptian leadership would take in response to the calls of the Arab masses and their wish to see Egypt return to them after their long wait -- when the revolution forces ask for this, they were right.

However, this does not mean that the revolution forces confine themselves to watching events, recording them and rejecting them without taking any action against the enemy and his agents with a view to preventing them from realizing their imperialist ambitions of imposing their full control over the Egyptian people and further isolating Egypt in a worse manner than ever before.

It was out of their love for Egypt and the Egyptian people and out of their eagerness to preserve Egypt as a free, sovereign and independent country as it was in the days of the heroic leader Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir, a fortress for the free and revolutionary, not dominated by a Begin or a Reagan trying to turn it into a base for aggression against its sister Arab countries and other sister countries in Africa and Asia, that the revolution forces strongly warned against the consequences of continuing the march along the road of stable David, the road of treason, humiliation and disgrace. They reflected the conscience of the Arab nation when they affirmed that anyone who tries to follow in the steps of the defunct As-Sadat or who tries to betray the nation will meet an end like that of As-Sadat -- indeed, a worse end.

The Arab masses might be able to forgive the new Egyptian leadership and members of the Egyptian Government for trying to go along with As-Sadat and to march with him on the road of treason, capitulation and submission to the enemy.

These men might have pretexts that would justify their mistakes. Even if they had nothing to justify their errors against the Egyptian masses, all their errors are forgiven now that As-Sadat has been killed. His death should prompt them to reconsider all the negative aspects of Egyptian policy both internal and external -- that policy which has harmed Egypt and the Arab nation alike.

They must begin a new white chapter of a new national and pan-Arab progressive unionist era in which Egypt turns from being an agent regime and a base for aggression against the Arab nation into a free revolutionary regime which rejects subservience and agentry and an advance Arab trench against the enemies, reactionaries and agents.

We and all our brothers in the Arab homeland ask: In whose interest are these open conflicts now raging in Egyptian towns in which hundreds of Egypt's sons have fallen; in whose interest are the consequences of these battles; in whose interests are the most barbaric and unjust detention in prisons and dark cells and persecution by As-Sadat of progressive and unionist forces for no other reason than their rejection of the peace and treason treaty with the enemy and their rejection of As-Sadat's policy of capitulation which harmed Egypt's Arab character and its heroic and struggle history over the hundreds of years?

Despite suspicions Arabs everywhere have begun to entertain during the past few hours and the large number of questions that loom over the statements made by the top officials in Cairo -- statements that are characterized by ambiguity at one time and intimation at another -- we still hope the new Egyptian leadership will make a national decision to release the free men who have been detained by As-Sadat and to begin together a new chapter of national action for the good of Egypt's present and future. We still hope the new Egyptian leadership will make a pan-Arab decision tearing up the stable David papers and changing the course of the ship that has departed from its pan-Arab course during the past 10 years and bringing it to anchor on the safe Arab shores. There alone it can find peace and the whole Arab people will be on hand to welcome it, embrace it and congratulate it on its safe arrival.

Confrontation with the United States might make it imperative for the Arabs and for us to be on the alert in order to shoulder our national and pan-Arab duties and tasks. The United States is fully aware that it will not be able to realize its filthy imperialist objectives in the Arab homeland and bring it back into the sphere of its imperialist influence and force it to get on its bandwagon except by keeping Egypt under its domination, destroying the progressive regimes and expelling the revolutionary forces which instigate the masses against America, its interests and material and moral presence in the Arab homeland.

In view of the facts affirmed by the maneuvers of the U.S. 6th Fleet near Egyptian and Libyan territorial waters and the AWACS aircraft which have already arrived in Egypt and which the Egyptian defense minister said are being entrusted with the task of observing Egypt's western borders and also the Sudanese-Libyan border area in addition to the joint U.S.-Egyptian-Sudanese maneuvers which will take place next month along the Egyptian-Sudanese-Libyan border, the free men and revolutionaries of the Arab nation have no alternative but to stand by the fraternal Egyptian people whom we pray to God to save them from all the tribulations and disasters which fate holds in store.

Though standing by the Egyptian people and their living forces is important at the present time, what is more important is that the free men of the Arab nation and its revolutionaries should keep their fingers on the triggers in preparation to fight a war which America and its reactionary agents may impose on them and which they would fight not out of love for war but in defense of right, honor and dignity, for without these, life can have no value.

However good the intentions of the new Egyptian leadership toward the Egyptian people and their Arab nation or however bad -- a thing which we do not wish or expect from it -- and whatever the broadlines of the new Egyptian policy after the death of As-Sadat and however ambiguous they may be, a matter which makes it difficult for the Arab citizen to take a clear and final stand toward the new Egyptian leadership, the Arabs in general and the vigilant and organized revolutionary forces in particular are called upon to strike at any attempt to revive the stable David accords, which are considered buried with the traitor, who signed them. Our primary consideration is to rob Arab reaction which was in league with As-Sadat before his death of the opportunity it might deem favorable for restoring relations with the Egyptian regime as one of the alternatives for the stable David accords.

The Egyptian leadership must rise to the level of national responsibility and historical responsibility and thus place the sublime interests of Arab Egypt above all other considerations or subjective interests. It must fully realize that history which recorded As-Sadat's treason with black letters of shame and disgrace, will record every major or minor action they take and any revolutionary or traitorous deed done to Egypt and to the Arab nation.

History will not forgive any agent or traitor just as it did with As-Sadat, who has received the punishment due him.

AL-QADHDHAFI RECEIVES 'ARAFAT, OTHERS 22 OCT

NC230654 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 23 Oct 81

[Text] The brother commander of the revolution yesterday received PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. The meeting was attended by PLO Political Department Chief Faruq Qaddumi and Brother Abu Tariq.

PALESTINIANS SUPPORT LIBYA AGAINST U.S., SUDAN

LD171514 Tripoli JANA in English 1426 GMT 17 Oct 81

[Text] Beirut, 17 Oct (JAMAHIRAYAH NEWS AGENCY) -- Progressive forces in Lebanon condemned U.S. conspiracies and provocations carried out in concert with the hireling Sudanese regime against the Libyan Arab people. The Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front and Mr Salah Khalaf, Abu Iyad, expressed total solidarity with the Jamahiriyah's people in their confrontation with U.S. colonialist schemes.

MILITARY COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH SFRY

LD170036 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2118 GMT 16 Oct 81

[Text] The minutes of an agreement concluded by the joint committee for military cooperation between the Arab Libyan and the Yugoslav sides were signed this morning. The minutes of the agreement provide for an increase and expansion of mutual cooperation in various military fields between the Jamahiriyah and the SFRY.

MAURITANIA

OFFICIAL ON 'BASELESS' CHARGES BY MOROCCO

LD230054 Nodakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Mohamed Ould Sidi Alim, deputy minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, this afternoon refuted the latest allegations by Moroccan leaders about the presence of Mauritanian officials on the battlefield and their alleged command of the attack on Guelta Zemmour.

In a statement to the national press this evening, the deputy minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation said that for some days now, the Moroccan authorities have been waging a coordinated information campaign against our country in a most provocative manner. Hardly a day passes without an authorized Moroccan spokesman aiming a barrage of new accusations against us, which are baseless and unjustified.

The chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and head of state sent letters to King Hassan of Morocco in reply to the king's letters, categorically and finally refuting the Moroccan allegations.

The deputy foreign minister added: The assistant permanent secretary of the Military Committee for National Salvation and I appeared before you yesterday and categorically refuted all the allegations made by Dlimi [chief aide de camp to King Hassan II]. [Name indistinct] now makes charges directly against specific members of the Military Committee, the state and armed forces, accusing them of preparing and carrying out the Guelta Zemmour operation.

As I have previously declared, I once more strongly refute these false and silly allegations which reflect the Moroccan government's intention to escalate this campaign against our country.

The fact of the matter is that these allegations belie themselves with contradictions and incoherence; for while Dlimi says that Moroccan aircraft carried bombing operations up to 15 km inside Mauritanian territory, M'hamed Boucetta says in a recent statement that Morocco has not yet applied is right to pursue [the aggressors].

Finally, we hear Boucetta affirm that (Bneijara) and (Boufreita) were advisers to the chairman and members of the Military Committee for National Salvation. We have no need to comment on such cheap talk. I wish, before concluding, to express our constant desire not to reply to the provocations and to affirm our strong and sincere adherence to peace and harmony in the area, and to stress our unshakeable determination to defend our sovereignty and territory integrity against any aggression from whatever source and whatever the cost.

COMMENTARY NOTES HASSAN'S 'REVELS OF MADNESS'

AB221300 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] Morocco is definitely persisting in its desire to make Mauritania lose its serenity and enter into a conflict in what is for us only a question of legitimate defense. Exasperated, abused and forced to react in order to avoid the irreparable, our country -- which up to now has confined itself to attempts to persuade and to appeals for wisdom -- unfortunately sees its efforts reduced to nothing because of the blind obstinacy of the Moroccan despot. After the failure of their weak arguments and false accusations, the Moroccan authorities are now unscrupulously telling new lies with the obvious objective of causing a general conflagration. Having failed to convince national and international opinion that El-Aidiet is in Mauritanian territory, that it has bombed the enemy troops on our national soil and that some wounded Saharans are being treated in Nouakchott hospitals, Morocco has caused a new surprise by affirming that Mauritanian forces took part in the attack on Guelta Zemmour.

The most ridiculous thing is that this series of false accusations and flagrant contradictions has at least the merit of making the world aware of the real intentions of the Moroccan monarch, who is looking for a pretext to start a generalized war and to thus put an end to all hope of peace in the Arab Maghreb. Mauritania cannot remain indifferent in the face of this situation. Our worn-out patience runs the risk of changing into a formidable force that may arouse the wrath of a people who have been constantly attacked and who are more than ever prepared for the worst.

For us, the problem is one of life and death, of fighting for our survival and sovereignty. This fight will be for all patriotic Mauritanians, for all who are sincerely prepared to sacrifice themselves for the nation and to be the heroes of our country's dignity and honor. Mobilization and vigilance will now be our best weapons to bar the way to the mind-poisoning and sordid maneuvers of the internal and external enemies of our people. As in the past, they will not fail to use every opportunity to create division, sow confusion and undermine the foundations of our national unity, which represents our main asset.

In a situation full of threat to our nation, all marginal differences and petty quarrels should be avoided. What should matter most for all of us is the defense of the existence and survival of our fatherland. This danger cannot be warded off in an atmosphere of division and contradictions. History will not forgive us for even a single minute lost. No hesitation or submissiveness can be tolerated, because the Moroccan threat is not new. It has always resorted to force, subversion, aggression and expansionism, and desires to dominate and annex Mauritania to which Morocco continues to deny the right to existence and independence. Moroccan expansionism is still that secret force which, under cover of false friendship, has always prepared evil plans in silence and never hesitated to reverse situations. We now have indications of a reversal and of preparations for aggression against our country, while we have been firmly attached to the spirit of the At-Ta'if accords -- to the possibility of achieving friendship and good neighborliness with Morocco.

Alas, reality faces us, obstinate and rejecting any other interpretation! Once again, history refuses to be a mere [word indistinct]. The king of Morocco, who always remains equal to himself in revels of madness unworthy of well-born people, has reminded us of this reality. More than ever before, we have been faced with our responsibilities. We must assume them like responsible patriots prepared to defend Mauritania against all dangers wherever originated. Obviously, we are not alone in this struggle. Other people who love peace and justice are on our side and international opinion is in our favor. This does not mean we want war, which we have avoided so far, we only want to arouse our people's awareness in order to achieve mobilization in conformity with the danger threatening us. In this regard, the OAU and the United Nations must assume their responsibilities and work to prevent hostilities toward which the Moroccan king now seems to be heading in order to set the Arab Maghreb ablaze forever.

MOROCCO

'OFFICIAL CIRCLES' DENY POLISARIO VICTORY CLAIM

NC181951 Paris AFP in English 1940 GMT 18 Oct 81

[Text] Rabat, 18 Oct (AFP) -- Polisario claims to have "decimated" the Moroccan garrison of Guelta Zemmour in Western Sahara last week were denied today by official circles here today. The sources said that the Polisario, fighting for the independence of the territory from Morocco, had not captured the strong point, and the situation there was "very good." Foreign military experts here said that even if the guerrillas had taken Guelta Zemmour, lack of sufficient reserves would make it impossible to hold. The pro-government newspaper MATIN DU SAHARA today reported a smashing Moroccan victory, with thousands of Polisario killed or wounded by Moroccan reinforcements and their equipment destroyed.

TUNISIAN AIDE CONFERS WITH GOVERNMENT LEADERS

PM161105 Casablanca LE MATIN in French 12 Oct 81 p 1

[MAP report: "Driss Guiga Satisfied With Results of Visit to Morocco"]

[Excerpts] Rabat, 12 Oct -- Prime Minister and Justice Minister Maati Bouabid had a meeting in Rabat Saturday afternoon [10 October] with Driss Guiga, Tunisian interior minister and President Habib Bourguiba's special envoy.

The meeting, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and frank cordiality, dealt with Moroccan-Tunisian relations and ways and means of developing them in all spheres. Salah Eddine Abdallah, Tunisian ambassador in Rabat, was present at the meeting.

Tunisian Interior Minister Driss Guiga left Rabat Saturday morning after a visit to Morocco during which he was received by His Majesty Hassan II. Before his departure Mr Guiga stated that he had handed a message from President Habib Bourguiba to His Majesty Hassan II who also asked him to convey a message of friendship and fraternity to the Tunisian head of state.

The Tunisian minister added that he had discussed bilateral questions and questions of common interest with his majesty the king and prime minister and Justice Minister Maati Bouabid.

SUDAN

KHALIL: RECENTLY ADOPTED MEASURES TO CONTINUE

JN221323 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1055 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Khartoum, 22 Oct (SUNA) — Lt Gen 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil, first vice president and secretary general of the Sudanese Socialist Union [SSU], declared during a meeting of the SSU General Secretariat last night that the recently adopted measures will continue in force, adding that the laws and other legal measures should be amended in such a way that the apparatuses can adopt measures that will end laxity and greed, in response to the masses' demands and in order to put an end to their suffering.

His excellency called on the political organization's leaderships to measure up to their responsibilities and duties at this stage. His excellency called on the specialized security departments in the General Secretariat to lay down practical plans to implement the duties which President Numayri referred to on the occasion of world food day, particularly at this stage when we are confronting victims onslaughts from the enemies of the revolution both internally and externally.

INTERIOR MINISTER DISCUSSES REFUGEES PROBLEMS

JN221517 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Excerpts] Khartoum, 22 Oct (SUNA) -- The number of African refugees in Sudan reached more than half a million by the end of March 1981. At a press conference held here today, Interior Minister Ahmad 'Abd ar-Rahman Munammad said that the number of Ethiopian refugees in Sudan had reached 419,000; Zairean refugees 4,000; Ugandan refugees 84,000; and Chadian refugees 22,000. The minister added that the main cause for the arrival of the Chadian refugees is the deteriorating situation in that country.

The interior minister also said that Sudan's policy to protect the refugees is based on offering them the help to enable them to rely on themselves, in addition to giving them succor, housing and medicine which require huge amounts of money. It has become necessary, the minister added, to obtain external assistance in view of the great number of refugees in Sudan and we have actually obtained assistance to this effect from the office of the high commissioner for refugee affairs, the world food program and world voluntary organizations.

WESTERN SAHARA

POLISARIO FRONT OFFICIAL SENDS MESSAGE TO MOI

LD221340 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Polisario Front Secretary General Muhammad 'Abd al-'Aziz has sent a message to Daniel Arap Moi, current OAU chairman and president of the Republic of Kenya, in which he asserted that the defeat suffered by the Moroccan army of aggression in Guelta Zemmor in the Western Sahara does not constitute an isolated incident. He explained that the point in question is a military operation that falls within the framework of the national liberation struggle being waged by the Saharan people in self-defense over the past 6 years against Moroccan expansion and colonialism. In his message to the OAU chairman, Muhammad 'Abd al-'Aziz added that the continuation of the occupation of Western Sahara by Morocco and the rejection by King Hassan II of Morocco to agree to a political solution are two factors which in themselves constitute the causes of the escalation of tension in the region.

The Polisario Front secretary general recalled in his message that despite the aggression which the Saharan people are being subjected to and the sufferings they are experiencing daily, the Polisario Front had worked tirelessly and in cooperation with the OAU for reaching a peaceful solution that would respect the right of the Saharan people to self-determination and independence.

After underlining the will of the Polisario Front to cooperate with the OAU on one hand and the need to convene an emergency meeting of the African Executive Committee in charge of the Saharan issue on the other, Muhammad 'Abd al-'Aziz told the OAU chairman: Taking advantage of your message, I appeal to Morocco to start immediately direct negotiations with the Polisario Front with a view to reaching an agreement under which cease-fire conditions would be defined.

In conclusion, he renewed the preparedness of SDAR Government and the Polisario Front to cooperate in exerting efforts so that the good offices of the OAU will be crowned with success.

NIGERIA

DAILY TIMES SEES THIRD WORLD GAINS AT CANCUN

AB221115 Lagos International Service in English 0930 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Press review]

[Excerpt] The DAILY TIMES discusses the summit in Cancun, Mexico, between the rich and poor nations. The paper is happy that for the first time, the conference is being held without the traditional acrimony. Against this background, the TIMES thinks that the Third World countries stand to gain because a day has been set aside for the countries to examine their standpoints and assume pragmatic postures. It therefore enjoins leaders of the poor nations to make concerted efforts to bridge the inequality gap as a way of completing their efforts in the search for a new economic order.

Shagari Meeting With Reagan

AB220815 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] President Shehu Shagari says he is attending the North-South Summit in Cancun, Mexico, with the determination to formulate a world economic order that will ensure an even spread of global wealth. President Shagari stated this last night when he met his United States counterpart, Ronald Reagan, on the Mexican island. He expressed his strong belief that such rounds of negotiations were vital to world economic problems and for this reason Nigeria will exert her energy to ensure its success.

The Nigerian correspondent covering the summit, Muhamed Okoreja, says President Shehu Shagari is expected to deliver a keynote address at the summit as a spokesman for Africa on food problems. He told the American leader that food was in short supply in some African and other developing countries and needed urgent steps to forestall a major food disaster. President Shagari's stand was made known to the newsmen in Nigeria covering the summit by the minister of external affairs, Prof Ishaya Audu.

The North-South dialogue open today with 22 countries being represented. Fourteen of them are from the developing nations while eight are from the rich countries. The Soviet Union and the Eastern Bloc countries are not attending. The world leaders are to deliberate on several issues including trade, finance, energy, food and reform of the IMF.

OAU ASKED TO HELP FIGHT AGAINST STARVATION

AB220945 Lagos NAN in English 0918 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Ibadan, 21 Oct (NAN) -- The Organization of African Unity (OAU) has been urged to involve agricultural trade unions and rural workers organisations for an effective prosecution of the food and agricultural program of the "Lagos plan of action."

A statement issued in Ibadan yesterday by the secretary general of the Pan-African Federation of Agricultural Trade Unions (PAFATU), Kwaku Haligah, said such an involvement would help African [word indistinct] to pool their natural resources to remove the threats being posed by starvation in Africa. Mr Haligah said that "the threats posed by starvation in Africa were too pregnant with vicious social encounter to be combated with partisan approach."

Mr Haligah further called upon the agricultural rural workers and self-employed peasants of Africa to demonstrate by all practical means that they stood out as dependable tillers of the land.

He said that governments in Africa should give priority to the examination of their national institutions and legal systems in order to promote and achieve greater agricultural labor productivity.

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES TRADE WITH ECOWAS COUNTRIES

AB220910 Lagos NAN in English 0750 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Lagos, 21 Oct (NAN) -- The chairman of the Nigerian Export Promotion Council, Prof Ayo Ogunseye, said in Lagos today that the council's exploratory trade mission to four ECOWAS countries had generated business transactions of about 11 million naira for the country.

He told a news conference that the outcome of the council's trade mission to Senegal, Ivory Coast, Togo and Sierra Leone had confirmed the high quality of "made-in-Nigeria" goods compared with similar goods in the countries visited.

Professor Ogunseye said that illegal foreign exchange, black marketeering and smuggling were some of the factors militaing against the export of Nigerian goods. He, however, commended the federal government for tightening control of Nigerian borders.

Professor Ogunseye regretted that some countries had not ratified the ECOWAS protocols on trade, and called for an urgent action on it.

The Nigerian Export Promotion Council was established in 1977 to generate national export consciousness, promote the supply and growth of Nigeria's traditional exports, as well as new productions. Some of its major achievements are the special study of various food species in Nigeria as well as the setting up of an export development fund. Others are the abolition of customs and excise duties on manufactured goods for export, and a depreciation allowance on plant and machinery in industries catering for export markets.

OBASANJO DISCUSSES SUCCESSION AFTER MILITARY RULE

AB220905 Lagos Nan in English 0815 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Ibadan, 20 Oct (NAN) -- The former head of state, General Olusegun Obasanjo, said in Ibadan today that the last military administration was not interested in who succeeded it.

Answering a question on Radio Oyo [station operated by Oyo State Broadcasting Corporation] special program, General Obasanjo said that if his government was interested, it would not have gone into the "stupid" problem of trying to deceive by going through elections, "we will say, this is the man we want, as we'll put him there and you probably won't be able to do anything about it because he would be given the support," he said.

On the presidential election and the controversy that followed it, General Obasanjo said that, as a soldier, he would not know whether the Supreme Court judgement was based on law or upon the situation in the country at that time.

He said that his regime had mapped out an arrangement which it followed throughout the elections, knowing fully well that at the end of it all, someone would emerge as president. The arrangement, he said, provided for the settlement of disputes at every election and for the supreme court to adjudicate finally where there was dispute in the presidential election. Any disagreement after the judgement of the highest court, he said, had to be left to God, with the hope that the supreme being would be the adjudicator one day.

The general said that the military was not a rubber stamp, adding that members of the government considered and argued over issues, like any group of people, before a final decision was taken.

Justifying the purge in the public service, General Obasanjo asked why a worker should have security of job if he was not performing the job well. He agreed, however, that there were laws in the process of purging, and affirmed that where they were pointed out, such anomalies were rectified.

ANGOLA

GDR MINISTER IN LUANDA, COOPERATION TALKS HELD

AB221220 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] The third session of the subcommittee on cooperation in the field of geology and mineral industry between the People's Republic of Angola and the GDR began yesterday in Luanda under the chairmanship of the Angolan minister of industry, Bento Ribeiro, and the GDR minister of geology and mines, Manfred Bochmann. Activities at this meeting will be centered on strengthening the political and economic cooperation between the two countries, an agreement on which was signed during the recent visit of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos to the GDR.

At the opening of the meeting the Angolan minister of industry stated that the visit of the Angolan leader to the GDR will open new perspectives in the rapprochement between the two peoples, parties and governments. The German minister stressed the responsibility entrusted him by the Socialist Unity Party to continue the discussions in the different fields that were held in the GDR, with the aim of helping the brotherly people of Angola consolidate socialism. The East German minister denounced the South African invasion in Angola, stating that the heroic people of Angola will overcome the racists of Pretoria who have been constantly invading the People's Republic of Angola, looting and killing defenseless people.

USSR OFFICIAL SPEAKS ON ARRIVAL IN LUANDA

LD221808 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1430 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Luanda, 21 Oct (ANGOP) -- Academician Fedorov, member of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, arrived in Luanda this evening en route to the USSR after working visits to Botswana and Zambia.

After stressing that the Soviet Peace Committee maintains friendly cooperation with the Angolan League of Solidarity and Friendship with Other Peoples, Academician Fedorov said that the Soviet people hold the Angolan people in great esteem. Academician Fedorov and his delegation were greeted at the 4 February International Airport of Coelho da Cruz, chairman of the Angolan League of Solidarity and Friendship with Other Peoples.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO NATIONALIZATION OF URANIUM MINE PREDICTED

AB221330 Paris AFP in French 1121 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Windhoek, 22 Oct (AFP) -- The organ of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance [DTA] says in an article this week that if SWAPO comes to power in an independent Namibia, it will nationalize the Rossing uranium mine, the largest in the western world.

SWAPO is in possession of a list of companies, firms and institutions which according to Sam Nujoma's movement, operate illegally in Namibia, DIE REPUBLIEKEIN added, referring to a telephone conversation with Theo-Ben Gurirab, SWAPO's permanent representative to the United Nations.

The Rossing uranium mine, the paper went on, has the highest production in the western world (about 5,000 tons a year). It is located 70 kms east of the Swakopmund seaside resort and is controlled by the British multinational company Rio Tinto Zinc.

In the past, SWAPO has always stated that if it should come to power, the government would take over the control of natural resources. But the leaders of the movement have also indicated that they would allow private enterprises to operate in the country.

ZIMBABWE

MUGABE ON TEACHERS' STRIKE, ONE-PARTY SYSTEM

AB220800 Paris ARP in English 0733 GMT 22 Oct 81

[Text] Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe, 22 Oct (AFP) -- Prime Minister Robert Mugabe made a strong attack Wednesday on striking teachers and nurses whose walkouts over the last few days have raised the political temperature in Zimbabwe.

Speaking to about 3,000 blacks here on the second day of his tour of western Zimbabwe, the prime minister said that under majority rule when you strike, you are striking against yourselves.

The government has threatened the strikers with arrest if they demonstrate and dismissal if they do not return to work today. Mr Mugabe also made an implicit threat against the teachers. He said that if the nationwide wildcat strikes involving about 1,600 professionals continued, "We should take the teachers into the bush for several months and let them experience the hardship the guerrillas did during the war for black rule. Let us then see whether they strike when they come back," said the prime minister, who has himself a teacher before entering politics.

He also compared the teachers, who generally earn between 146 and 446 dollars a month, unfavorably with the former guerrillas, whom he noted spent months in camps after the war earning 100 dollars.

Mr Mugabe, who is criss-crossing the heartland of the main rival party to his own, also spoke of installing a one-party state in Zimbabwe. Four parties are currently represented in Parliament. "Let us unite all parties into one party acceptable to the people as in Zambia and Tanzania," he said.

Earlier in the day, at a rally in the remote town of Binga, the prime minister said a one-party state would not be imposed. However, logic demanded that Zimbabwe have only one political movement, he said.

Mr Mugabe noted that his Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU-PF) and the rival Patriotic Front led by Joshua Nkomo had formed a governmental coalition and that a national army had been formed from guerrillas and formed Rhodesian soldiers. With unity in the government and the army, he said, he could not understand criticism of political union under one party.

Mr Mugabe, who is travelling with several ZANU-PF Cabinet ministers, has made unity among Zimbabwe's parties, languages and ethnic groups his theme. The areas he is visiting are mainly populated by the minority Ndebele people who generally support the Patriotic Front party. Mr Mugabe's party gets most of its backing from the majority Shona people.

At his rally in Victoria Falls, a famous resort town, Mr Mubage spoke in Shona and had his remarks translated into Ndebele by the Chairman of the PF-dominated Municipal Council.

Today, the prime minister is to visit two mines east of here: At Kamatizi, a tin mine; and Wankie, a huge coal mining complex operated by the Anglo-American group of South Africa.